Fifth Series, Vol. XXLI No. 6

Monday, July 29, 1974
Sravana 7, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, July 29, 1974/SRAVANA 7, 1896 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Raids in Delhi to dehoard Foodgrains

*102. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some raids were organised in Delhi to dehoard foodgrains from traders recently,

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat dehorded, and

(c) the names of the persons apprehended and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURS (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 761.46 quintals.

(c) A statement containing the names of persons arrested is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8070/74.]

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : सभा-पटल पर जो विज्ञप्ति रखी गई है उस में 67 जमाखोरों के नाम दिए गए हैं जहां पर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने छापे मारे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितना सामान मिला खाद्य मंत्री तथा खाद्यान के अलावा और क्या क्या सामान मिला जिसकी घोषणा उन्होंने नहीं की थी और कितने प्राईसेज फिक्स किए गए, क्या कार्यवाही हुई, कितनों पर मुकदमे चले, कितनों को सजा दी गई, कितनों के विरुद्ध केसेज पेंडिंग हैं ? यह सारा डीटेल में बताएं तो अच्छा होगा क्यों कि यह हमारे स.म। बड़ा गम्भीर प्रश्न है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: I have given this information in the main part of the reply. We found that as a result of irregularities with regard to Vanaspathi oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil, cement, sugar, etc. 46 licences have been concelled. The total number of people prosecuted is 290. Out of that 22 are under DIR and 268 are under Essential Commodities Act. That means, 290 people are being prosecuted. About the other commodities, I require some time because I will have to collect the information.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Taking into consideration the main action that was taken, I must compliment them for the good work that they have done.

But at the same time I would like to offer an advice to the Government that a regular campaign of these anti-hoarding activities should be undertaken. The people should be told about these things that the severest punishment would be meted out to them who indulge in these anti-social activities; such sorts of country-wide campaign must be undertaken.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are bestowing our attention in this respect and it is a continuous process. In the present conditions of distress, nobody should hold any quantity exceeding the requirements. What we find is this. While availability is not so low, when it comes to actual consumer, we find that the actual availability to the consumer is not so satisfactory. There are various steps which we have suggested to the State Governments.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us (a) whether the wheat Control Order was amended on June 17 on the representation made by Foodgrain dealers to the Union Minister with the result that the police were not able to raid the hoarders' godowns themselves unless they had taken prior permission of the Food Commissioner which delayed the whole thing; if so, what is the reason for this thing? If not why did they not contradict it in the Press? And secondly is it a fact that Mr. Radha Raman has said that he was not very satisfied about the manner of the raid as the information on the raid has apparently leaked out to important traders, and, as a result of these things, big dealers got away and small ones were trapped?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Some order was amended on 17th June, 1974 but, to say that it was amended at the instance of the traders or somebody else is not correct. Again, as a result of the discussion between the Delhi Administration and the Government of India, it has been decided to have *status quo ante*. His point is that the police inspector should have the right to search etc. even without consulting the civil supplies commissioner. The Delhi Administration amended the order and they have taken our concurrence. Perhaps the notification would be issued in a day or two that the police inspector, without consulting the Civil Supplies Commissioner, is authorised to make searches.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has not replied my main question the power from raiding is taken away from the police. Why is it that the police is required to consult the Civil Supplies Commissioner? Now you say that it has been amended. That was amended primarily on 17th June, This is what I want to ask.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As regards the remaining part of his question namely that the news leaked out, I would say that Shri Radha Raman himself contradicted and has stated that this press report is not correct. And actually raids were carried out so secretly that nobody got the news. To say that somebody—some big parties—escaped is not correct. I may tell the hon. Member that of all wholesale dealers in wheat not a single one was excluded from this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he has not replied why the order was amended.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please sit down. Now, Shri Tiwary.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know from the hon. Minister out of 252 persons, how many have been let off on bail and how many are still in jail? Has any instruction been sent not to release them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We cannot send instructions once it becomes a judicial case. It is within the competence of the magistrates to release or not to release The hon. Member is now aware that the Essential Commodities Act has been amended by an Ordinance and stringent punishments have been incorporated in the Act itself And naturally, the law would take its own course and those who are guilty will be given an exemplary punishment. That is our expectation.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितना गेहूं या चावल अथवा दीगर चीजें दिल्ली के अन्दर आती हैं वे दिल्ली में तो पैदा नहीं होती, बाहर से ही आती हैं, फिर जितने छापे हम मारते हैं उसमें स्टाफ की भी सांठ गांठ होती है मगर अभी तक यह नहीं पता चला कि कितने अधिकारियों की सजा दी गई और चुंगी के ऊपर जहां से यह माल निकल कर आता है वहीं पर उस के लिए कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would require notice for this. I have no specific information whether action has been taken against the

officers who have failed in their duties. If the hon. Member gives notice for this, I shall be in a position to collect it from the Delhi Administration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the hon. Minister aware that in Delhi some non-official bodies like the Citizens Committees and certain organisations set up by various mass organisations and political parties have offered to cooperate by supplying the volunteers and so on in this de-hoarding drive and also by supplying information regarding the concealment of hoarded stocks at various places? Is it also a fact that the Delhi Administration is not showing any enthusiasm to cooperate with these non-official agencies What is the Government's policy in this regard?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE I can only say that if comments are required about Delhi Administration they should be complimented So far 1 601 raids had been conducted by the Administration in such a small area It shows their earnestness Therefore, it would not be right to say at they have not been acting If there are any other suggestions, we welcome those suggestions from the public as well as from the hon Members which we shall pass on to the Delhi Administration The very fact that they carried such by raids which had a solutary effect on making available in the market the foodgrains shows that the Delhi Administration deserves a compliment

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA· I want to know what is their stand Will the Government take the cooperation and help of the anti-hoarding and citizens committees which is readily available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOOLGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We certainly welcome the help and cooperation of voluntary organisations in this regard. As a matter of fact the Prime Minister has made an appeal to this effect.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: May I know after these raids and arests whether the Government finds greater arivals of foodgrains in the market?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Delhi is a deficit area Whatever wheat comes here it comes under licence from Punjab and Haryana. As a result of these raids we find the tendency to hoard is less The market available of foodgrains is there Delhi being a large city almost 35,000 tonnes of wheat and 4,000 tonnes of rice are being allotted from the Central Pool.

SHRI G VISWANATHAN: Sir, the Minister is totally incorrect when he says that the premises of almost all the big dealers of foodgrains were raided. I can give a number of names of such dealers in Narela, Najafgarh and Mehrauli where hundreds of foodgrain dealers are reported to have stocked large quantities of wheat and their premises were not raided at all because of their having political backing. I want to know from the Government what action they propose to take against them?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE I referred to all wholesale dealers in wheat Their number is 280 and all these establishment were checked I stand by that statement.

Demand for Vanaspati Decontrol

*103 SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for Vanaspati decontrol.

(b) if so, whether the Vanaspati manufacturers have expressed complete dissatisfaction with the increase in the prices of Vanaspati and whether they had warned that the country would face a shortage of this commodity for a long time; and

(c) whether in spite of the price increase, the shortage of Vanaspati is continuing in the country and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vanaspati industry has expressed its dissatisfaction with the increase in vanaspati prices ranging from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,200 per tonne at producer's level in the different zones sanctioned by the Government on the 15th June 1974 as it fell short of its expectation by about Rs 500 per tonne. The industry has pointed out that unless, the vanaspati prices are de-controlled or alternatively, allowed to fluctuate in step with the prices of indigenous oils used in its manufacture based on fortnightly reviews, the production of vanaspati will fluctuate, rising or falling, according as the prevailing oil prices are lower or higher than the oil base in the vanaspati prices.

(c) Though the production of vanaspati has noticeably picked up after the last price increase, shortage is continuing to be felt. Vanaspati production can be improved principally by augmenting the availability of edible oils. Government's attempts are concentrated at increasing the production of traditional, and non-traditional oil seeds like soyabean and sunflower seeds, and encouraging the industry to use more of cottonseed oil, rice gran oil etc. by continued grant of fiscal incentives.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: May I know from the hon. Minister that there is scarcity of availability of Vanaspati at the controlled price while it is not so at the black-market price which is round about Rs. 14-15 per kilo. Is it a fact that this scarcity is especially created in order to put pressure on the Government so that the Government may accede to their demand for de-control? If so, what steps have been taken?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: In the month of June the total production was 17,600 tonnes while the need of the day is about 50,000 tonnes per month. So, it is not correct to say that there is artificial shortage. Secondly, it is an admitted fact when there is shortage of any article some portion of it goes in the blackmarket. It is correct there are some cases when the vanaspati was available in blackmarket and not on the controlled rate but this blackmarketing is there only because of short production.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Would the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether there is in fact a shortage of vanaspati or not in the market? Can we get our facts straight in the beginning? Is there a shortage or not?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Yes, there is shortage.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: If there is shortage, the answer that my colleague was wanting was whether Government were taking any steps to control the blackmarketing that was obviously going on.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: So far as the Government of India is concerned, there is control on vanaspati and we have fixed the prices. But unfortunately, because of acute shortage, that vanaspati is not available at that price.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: What is the present total production of vanaspati in the country and what is the estimated demand?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The estimated demand is something like 6.5 lakh tonnes per year. The total production last year was of the order of 4.49 lakh tonnes. In April this year it was 40,400 tonnes; in May it came

down to 35,200 tonnes and in June, it came down to 17,600 tonnes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: While replying to a supplementary question, the hon. Minister had said that the demand was 6.5 lakh tonnes per annum while the production had come down to 17,600 tonnes and therefore, there was shortage. May I know the reasons why production is not increasing? Is there shortage of raw material? What are the main reasons why production is not coming up, and what are Government doing about it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The price of the edible oils which are used in the manufacture of vanaspati, and especially groundnut oil and other oils is almost higher than the oil base in vanaspati price.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): If I may supplement the answer, I would say that in the past, the production of vanaspati was mainly based on imported cheap oil In the international market also, the prices have shot up, and we are not in a position to import these oils for the purpose of their bring sold to the vanaspati producers. This is the real difficulty Therefore we have to mainly depend upon purchases in the market within the country where the prices are ruling high The raw material for vanaspati is itself an edible raw material, and that is why unless there is some relation between the two, the processing cannot be done If, as has been suggested to us, we decontrol, that would mean that there would be a raid on the raw oil here, further pushing up the prices here. That is why we want to control it

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : देश में वनस्पति का सर्वथा अभाव है, क्या उस का कारण यह तो नहीं है कि वनस्पति-उत्पादकों ने मूल्य-वृद्धि की जो मांग की थी, यानी 2500 रुपये प्रति-टन से बढ़ा कर 3000 रुपये प्रति टन, उस की पूर्ति नहीं हुई, जिस के कारण 70 या 74 कम्पनियों ने उत्पादन बिल्कुल ही बन्द कर दिया है, 20 कम्पनियां क्षमता से कम उत्पादन करती हैं, और जो भी उत्पादन होता है, वह चोर-बाजारी में बिकता है, और जिन टीन के डिब्बों में वनस्पति रखा जाता है, उन का भी सर्वथा अभाव है, अगर हां, तो इन कारणों से निपटने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जैसा कि अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है, पहले हम विदेशों से सस्ते दाम पर तेल ला कर इस इंडस्ट्री को एक तरह से सबसिडाइज करते थे—एक प्रकार से उस की मदद करते थे। हम विदेशों से सस्ते दाम पर तेल लाते थे, और यहां पर कच्चे तेल के दाम कितने बढ़े, उस का हिसाब लगा कर इंडस्ट्री को सप्लाई करते थे। महीने में करीब 18,000 टन इमरीटिड आयल या जितनी आवश्यकता पड़, उतना, देते है। अब वह व्यवस्था नहीं रही है, क्योंकि दुनिया में तेल के दाम बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गये है। दूसरे विदेशी मुद्रा का भी संकट है। आज की परिस्थितियों में यही परेशानी है। यह सही है कि तमाम कारखानों ने बनाना बन्द कर दिया है लेकिन जो निर्धारित दाम है उन दामों पर दे तथा उस के बनाने में कच्चा माल बाजार के भाव पर खरीद कर लगाये तो पड़ता नहीं खाता है—इस वजह से प्रोडक्शन गिरती जा रही है।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I heard a most peculiar policy statement from the Cabinet Minister on this subject. He says that the raw material for vanaspati is also edible and that the price of this raw material would go up if vanaspati was made. Therefore, it appears that it is the policy of Government to stop vanaspati from being made because the installed capacity of vanaspati in this country is 2½ times the demand in this country, the installed capacity

being something more than 15 lakh tonnes and the demand being in the neighbourhood of 6½ lakh tonnes. The Minister says that they were subsidising imports and imports are no longer available. It is not a question of subsidy. Would it, not, therefore, be logical to come to the conclusion that vanaspati cannot be made in this country unless they decontrol vanaspati and allow the price to be at least in keeping with that of the raw materials put into it?

MR. SPEAKER. It is a suggestion

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to know the policy Is it the policy of Government to stop manufacturing vanaspati?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not the policy to stop production of vanaspati but certainly it is not the policy of Government to allow them to exploit the situation

SHRI PILOO MODY What is exploitation? Exploitation is non-availability Just because they get ghee from Parliament House, they do not want vanaspati to be made

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि सरकार वनस्पति उद्योग वालों को जनता को लूटने के लिये छूट दे रही है इसी लिये वनस्पति का उत्पादन कम किया जा रहा है । क्या सरकार के लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रोडक्शन प्वाइन्ट में ले। र डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन प्वाइन्ट तक एक अच्छे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को चला कर सरकार वनस्पति का लोगों में बटवारा करे । आज जो वनस्पति में ब्लैक-मार्केट होता है, गड़बड़ी होती है उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार प्रोडक्शन प्वाइन्ट पर ही सारा माल खरीद कर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से बटवारे का इन्तजाम करे ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : यदि माननीय सदस्य का यह कथन नहीं होता है कि सरकार वनस्पति बनाने वाले सेठों को खुली छूट दे रही है तो वनस्पति का उत्पादन घटता नहीं, बल्कि और ज्यादा बढ़ता । जो आकड़े मैंने दिये हैं उन के अनुसार जून में केवल 17600 टन की प्रोडक्शन हुई, जब कि रेशो के अनुसार कम से कम 50 हजार टन माल बनना चाहिये था—इस लिये माननीय का यह कथन सही नहीं है । जहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सवाल है, वह नीति की बात है, उस को देखा जा सकता है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He did not reply to the last part of Shri Madhukar's question. What prevents Government from taking the stocks from the manufacturers at the controlled rate and distributing them through the public distribution agencies?

SHRI B. P MAURYA: I have submitted it is a question of policy and needs consideration It can be considered

SHRI N K. P SALVE: It may not be a deliberate, wilful policy to cause harassment to the consuming public who are exasperated on account of the shortage of vanaspati The installed capacity is more than double the demand, the only thing correctly stated by Shri Piloo Mody in his question May I, therefore, know of the Minister whether or not this year the position of oil in the international market is far better than what it was in the preceding year? If so, will the Government assure the House that they will import adequate oil not to enable larger profits in the hands of those who have been exploiting people but to take up the working of the vanaspati units at a nominal rate of one rupee per year and manufacture vanaspati and remove the curse under which the whole country is suffering today?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is a programme for importing some oil, but not adequate, to meet all the demands because of the constraints of foreign exchange. With regard to

taking over vanaspati units, it is a policy question and certainly the hon. Member does not expect a statement during the Question Hour.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: One of the reasons why there is shortage of vanaspati is that refined oil and vegetable butter are not controlled. Most of them refine the oil because they get the benefit. Similarly they are producing some kind of butter. That is why production is less. Are the Government considering the control of the prices of the refined oil and vegetable butter so that the units may make more vanaspati ghee.

SHRI B P MAURYA: So far as fixation of price of edible oil is concerned, it is very complicated

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA. They are refining oil

SHRI B P MAURYA: That can be considered

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA I want to know whether they will consider controlling the prices of refined oil and vegetable butter

MR SPEAKER His answer is that it will be considered

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा देश में वनस्पति की कमी तो है ही, लेकिन जो 1 किलो, 2 किलो के डिब्बे आते हैं उनमें 50 ग्राम में 100 ग्राम तक की कमी पाई जाती है । कुछ ऐसे केसेज पकड़े भी गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा यह पूरी मात्रा में मिले इस के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य . ऐसी कुछ शिकायतें हमारे पास आई हैं कि जितनी मिकदार में यह डिब्बे में होना चाहिये, उस से कम मिलता है । आइन्दा ऐसी शिकायतें न आयें तथा जनता को दिक्कत न हो, इस के लिये हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा क्या किया है ?

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य यह सही है कि कुछ शिकायतें आई हैं । खास तौर से दिल्ली की गणेश फ्लौर मिल के बारे में शिकायतें आई हैं, उस की जांच पड़ताल चल रही है । मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह विश्वास दिला सकता हूं कि आइन्दा ऐसी शिकायतें न आयें, उस के लिये हम पूरी कोशिश करेंगे ।

कृषि उत्पादन पर उर्वरकों की मूल्य वृद्धि का प्रभाव

*105. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री कमल सिंह मधुकर :

क्या कृषिमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मई जून 1974 में 75 प्रतिशत में 95 प्रतिशत तक हुई उर्वरकों की मूल्य वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप कृषि उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने प्रतिशत ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) Agricultural Production is dependent on a number of factors of which fertiliser use is one. Fertiliser use in turn, may be influenced not only by the prices of fertilisers, but also by other factors such as availability of fertilisers, availability of credit to purchase fertilisers, an dthe prices of agricultural produce etc Since the increase in prices was notified only in June 1974, it is also too early to assess its effect on offtake and agricultural production. It is, therefore, difficult to say, at this stage, whether the recent increase in the fertiliser prices will have an

adverse effect on agricultural production or to quantify its effect on production.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने सीधे रूप में इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया है कि उर्वरकों की कमी है । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि जब दाम बढ़ जाते हैं तो जिस रूप में किसान उन का प्रयोग करता था, वह उसके लिए सम्भव नहीं रह जाता और छोटे किसान तो बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं ? इसलिये स्वाभाविक है कि इसका कृषि उत्पादन पर असर पड़ेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं—क्या यह सही है कि वर्तमान में जितने उर्वरक की आवश्यकता है उतना उर्वरक आपके पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ? यदि नहीं है तो आप इसके लिये क्या प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that there is a gap between demand and supply of fertilisers in this country. According to our opinion—there may be two opinions on it—the gap would be about 25 per cent. But if we take into consideration the actual demands put up by the State Governments, the gap is much wider—more than 40 per cent. But the impression should not go round that the fertiliser availability this year would be lower than in previous years. Actually it would be larger. Last year, we distributed 27 to 28 lakh tones. This year the likely availability would be 32 to 33 lakhs tonnes.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि कृषि-उत्पादन में काम आने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों का भी कृषि-उत्पादन पर विपरीत या अनुकूल असर पड़ता है । आज हम देखते हैं कि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों के दाम बहुत कम हैं और फैक्टरियों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों, जैसे खाद, के दाम बहुत अधिक हैं । गेहूं का दाम 105 रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल है, जब कि खाद का दाम 210 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई नीति है कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादित चीजों और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में उत्पादित चीजों के मूल्य में वर्तमान असमानता को दूर करके उस में कोई ताल-मेल या समंजस्य बिठाया जाये । जिससे कि कृषकों के सामने उत्पन्न कठिनाई दूर हो सके

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It would be difficult to say whether there would be complete parity between prices of industrial production and agricultural production. Regarding the question whether the increase in fertiliser prices would be reflected in the prices of of agricultural commodities, naturally this will be taken into consideration. We refer it to an expert body like the Agricultural Prices Commission. We consult the Chief Ministers also. Then we come to a conclusion. Our approach is that the farmer's interest has to be protected. of course taking into consideration the overall economic situation and reconciling the interests of producers and consumers.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : भारत सरकार कृषि के क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल असफल सिद्ध हुई है । उर्वरकों का दाम बढ़ाने से किसानों में भयंकर असन्तोष है । बड़े किसान तो ब्लैक-मार्केट से उर्वरक खरीद लेते हैं, लेकिन छोटे और मझोले किसान उर्वरक प्राप्त करने में असमर्थ रहते हैं । उनको बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बना रही है, जिसके अन्तर्गत छोटे और मझले किसानों को उर्वरक पुराने दाम पर उपलब्ध हो सके, या किसी वैकल्पिक योजना के अनुसार छोटे और गरीब किसानों को खाद मिल सके, ताकि खेती की पैदावार में कमी न हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Administratively it will be difficult to operate two prices, one for small farmers and another for others. It will lead to malpractices. As to what needs to be done to give relief to the poor farmers, I think availability of adequate credit in time is the solution and that is our approach.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH: For the last so many years, before the increase in petroleum prices, price of fertilisers had been continuously falling all over the world while in India it has been increasing. What is the rationale behind this? The Indian farmer, who is the poorest in the world, has to pay the highest price for fertilisers. The mixture Suphala has been adjudged by experts as unsuitable for grain production in Maharashtra and yet the price of suphala is equal to that of urea. What is the rationale behind this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIND: By and large, about 50 per cent of our requirement of fertilisers is met by domestic production and 50 per cent by import. As a result of the energy crisis, the prices of crude which is the raw material or naphtha, which in turn is the raw material for fertilisers, had increased throughout the world and not only in India. Secondly, the international price of fertilizer in 1972 was Rs. 500 per tonne which rose to Rs. 800 per tonne in 1973. Now the landed cost is Rs. 2,800 to 3,000 per tonne. So, you can imagine how many times the price increase has taken place. If we would not have increased the price, then Government would have been required to pay a very big amount to the tune of Rs. 470 crores as subsidy and that amount would have to be raised either by additional taxation or deficit financing, which is not desirable in the present state of our economy. Therefore. Government had to take this decision under the present compelling circumstances. As far as *suphala* is concerned, it cannot be used in some particular soils. So far as other soils are concerned, it is a very useful complex mixture. I do not think the observations of the hon. Members are correct.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : एक तरफ़ तो सरकार सुबह-शाम इस बात का ढोल पीटती है कि बड़े किसान सारी सुविधाओं को प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, इसलिए वह छोटे किसानों को बचाना चाहती है और दूसरी तरफ़ वह खाद की कीमतों में वृद्धि कर के छोटे किसानों को बड़े किसानों की कृपा पर छोड़ना चाहती है। इन दोनों नीतियों में जो विरोधाभास है, उस को दूर करने की दृष्टि से वह ऐसे क्या उपाय करना चाहती है, जिस से छोटे किसानों को उर्वरक मिल सकें ? इस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए कि छोटे और बड़े किसानों के लिए दो कीमतें रखना सम्भव नहीं है, क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है, जिसके ज़रिये वह देश के 90 प्रतिशत छोटे किसानों को उर्वरक उपलब्ध कर सके; जो बढ़ती कीमतों के कारण उर्वरक नहीं ले पायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I quite appreciate the question put by the hon. Member. Taking into consideration the difficulties experienced by the small farmers, we advise all the State Governments that on the basis of the production programme the fertilizer should be made available to the small farmers also so that only some farmers are not in a position to mop up the fertilizer. The other difficulty for the small farmers is the availability of credit in time. If it is tied up. I think this problem can be solved. But I do concede the point that it is a very difficult problem which will require continuous attention from the State administration and from all of us.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If the Government is going to argue that because of the inflation they have withdrawn the subsidy on fertilizers, how is it going to help the situation,

because when they increase the price of fertilizers ultimately the market price of foodgrains is going to go up? I do not know how you justify it on the ground of inflation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I had already explained why the Government of India had to take this very unpleasant decision. In the prevailing circumstances there is no other alternative. Any subsidy in fertilizer would have brought in more problems of distortion in the economy. That is our understanding of the problem.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : सरकार ने पिछली मई में फर्टीलाइजर की कीमत 95 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाई है। क्या यह सही है कि व्यक्तिगत व्यापारियों ने उससे पहले पुराने सस्ती कीमत पर जो खाद खरीद रखा था, अब वे उसकी बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर बेचने वाले हैं यदि हां, तो उसको रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है? क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देगी कि जो पिछला जमा किया हुआ सस्ते दामों का खाद है, उस को सारे देश में पुरानी कीमत पर बेचा जाये, और नये खाद को बढ़ी हुई कीमत पर बेचा जाये?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: There are some legal difficulties in this because of the judgement of the Supreme Court. Some of the State Governments did sell the previous stock at the lower price. But, because of the legal difficulties I do not think it would be possible to give any positive help.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: It is the big farmer who is making use of fertilizers and huge profits. Not the small peasant. With the price hike, the small peasants will be completely out of the picture. I want to know if the Government can consider that for the small peasants, they will have some type of concession so far as the price of fertiliser is concerned and that, for big farmers, the position may be as it is.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect to the hon. Member, I have already made the observation in regard to query raised by him now.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यापार में प्रबन्ध व्यय

***106. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रति क्विंटल खाद्यान्न का औसत प्रबन्ध-व्यय (हैंडलिंग चार्जेज) कितना कितना रहा ;

(ख) इसी प्रबन्ध-व्यय की तुलनात्मक राशि खाद्यान्न के गैर सरकारी व्यापार में औसतन कितनी कितनी रही है और इसमें यदि कोई अन्तर है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं और सरकार पर इस व्यय भार को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is difficult to draw any effective comparison between the charges incurred on handling of foodgrains by the FCI and the private traders as the two work for different objectives. The average charges actually incurred by the private trade are not available. However, based on the figures recently furnished by the Foodgrains Dealers Association, the handling charges incurred by the Food Corporation are lower than those quoted by the private trade.

The Food Corporation of India is constantly endeavouring to reduce its operational costs and is at present engaged in working out the mechanics of implementing the recommendations made by the Committee of Secretaries in April, 1974.

A Statement indicating the handling charges incurred by the FCI during the last three years is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Statement showing the hadling charges incurred by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years.

Rs. per quintal

	Wheat	Rice
1971-72	25 65	22 49
1972-73	22 76	19 15
1973-7 (Prov.)	23 09	20.03

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सभा पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा हुआ है यह 71-72 और 72-73 का है । किन्तु यह मेरे पास कमेटी ऑन पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स की रिपोर्ट है 71-72 की उसमें उन्होंने साफ कहा है ।

"Some of the State Governments have also categorically stated in written memoranda that incidental charges of the Corporation are extremely high."

ये शब्द हैं—एक्सट्रीमली हाई । तो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्राईवेट ट्रेडर्स ने जो फिगर्स दी हैं उसके मुताबिले कारपोरेशन की यह रकम है और कमेटी कहती है कि एक्सट्रीमली हाई है और उसी में नीचे के परिच्छेद में कमेटी कहती है .

"For the last seven years, they have not evolved any norms for regulating the incidental expenses."

यानी फूड कारपोरेशन स्थापित होने के इतने साल बाद भी यह कमेटी का मत है कि उन्होंने कोई नार्म्स सामने रखे नहीं जिसके द्वारा वह अपना खर्चा कम करें तो अभी जो आपने हवाला दिया कि इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं तो कौन से नार्म्स सामने रखे है या कैसे कम करने का आपका विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, I would like to dispel the impression of the hon. Member that the charges of the public sector organisation are high. This impression is totally incorrect. We had asked the All-India Foodgrains Dealers' Association to submit to us a statement as to what are their incidental and other charges. They have given the figures—it is under the signature of Shri Bhani Ram Gupta, Secretary of the All-India Foodgrains Dealers' Association The statement shows that the cost of incidentals and handling charges comes to Rs. 30 80 p. As compared to that, it is a much lower figure in the case of Food Corporation of India. Therefore this impression should not be there.

As far as other part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, whether any norms have been fixed, I am prepared to give the break-up. The close examination of the cost of incidentals and other charges shows that, as far as wheat is concerned, about 70 per cent of the cost is beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India because they are *mandi* charges, sales tax, gunny bag charges, transport charges, freight, etc. I have got all the details I did not give the details because I did not want to take much time of the House

Secondly, as far as rice is concerned, 79 per cent of the cost of incidentals and other charges is beyond the control of the Food Corporation of India due to certain factors which are beyond their control.

As regards remaining 30 per cent in respect of wheat and 21 per cent

in respect of rice, recently, a study has been made by a Committee and certain recommendations have been made. It has been suggested as to what extent there is a possibility of reducing the cost of incidentals. The main thing that has emerged is that more than Rs. 76 crores are arrears with the State Governments....

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Minister to be brief in his replies? He makes a regular speech; the hon Member makes a regular speech. It is very difficult to dispose of the Question within a reasonable time. You should be brief.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: On this I can only say that, if the hon Member wants any details from me, I am prepared to furnish.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या जेनेजा कमेटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि सरकार जो सहायता देती है सब्सिडी के रूप में उसको बिलकुल न दिया जाय तो ऐसी स्थिति में स्ट्रिक्टला ग्रा न दि बेसिस ग्राफ एकानामिक्स हैंडलिंग चार्जेज कितने हागें ग्रौर उनको कम करने का सरकार के सामने उपाय क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The general approach of the Government of India is to charge the consumers the economic costs of foodgrains. Even then we find that there are a very large number of poor consumers in this country, and despite our efforts to charge economic costs, the subsidy involved comes to more than Rs 100 crores, as has happened even this year.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI. Whether it be that the handling charges of FCI are more or less than in the private sector, one of the allegations is that the loss during handling in the case of FCI by way of wastage is much more than in the case of a private agency and if this is a fact will the Minister tell us whether any study has been made in that direction? Secondly, there is an allegation that with or without the connivance of FCI officials, during procurement, in the case of rice or wheat, many foreign materials like soap-stones are mixed to increase the weight. I want to know whether this is a fact and if so, what steps are Government taking to remedy these things.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as shortages are concerned, the figure which the traders have given comes to one kg. per quintal, and our storage loss during the last three years is broadly the same There is no difference in that.

As far malpractices and concerned, we are trying to strengthen our enforcement machinery, and vigilant public can also help us in this.

SHRI K GOPAL: The handling charges according to the statement given are somewhere Rs. 25. The procurement price of wheat is Rs 105 per quintal. I am told—and the Minister is aware of the fact—that the selling price of wheat in the south is anywhere between Rs. 350 and Rs. 400 per quintal. I would like to know what is the element of transportation, other incidentals and the profits of middlemen.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Our recent information shows that the prices even in non-wheat-growing States in the south are not so high as is being mentioned by the hon Member. But I would like to have specific information on this from the hon Member As far as government supplies and concerned or even the supplies which are going on trade account, there is a statutory price now and as far as government wheat is concerned, that is being issued at Rs. 125 per quintal to all the State Governments at rail heads. As far as supplies moving on trade account are concerned, the f.o.r.

fixed price is Rs. 150 per quintal and it varies between Rs. 158 and Rs. 180 in the various States at retail and wholesale levels.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की सूचना दे सकते हैं कि हैंडलिंग चार्जेज में भारतीय खाद्य निगम कितने लोगों को काम दे पाता है और गैर-सरकारी व्यापारी कितने लोगों को काम देते हैं उसी काम के लिए, इसके कोई तुलनात्मक आंकड़े वह दे सकते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: No, Sir; it is very difficult for me to give that figure. I can only give the figure of employees of FCI which is about 50,000.

SHRI S. M. BANRJEE: The hon. Minister in reply to the main question has said that the handling charges in respect of foodgrain dealers' Association are more than in the case of FCI. I would like to know, after the reversal of the Government's policy regarding procurement and distribution, whether this job will also be taken out from the hands of the private agencies and will be entrusted to the FCI to avoid high prices and ensure proper procurement.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

White Revolution at Standstill due to use of Foreign Breeds of Cows

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*107. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of some foreign breeds of cows in increasing milk production has brought the promised white revolution to a standstill;

(b) if so, whether these breeds have been found uneconomic in the Indian conditions; and

(c) other steps taken or being taken to accelerate the pace of white revolution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Massive cross-breeding programmes during the 5th Five Year Plan would cover areas included in the Intensive Cattle Development Projects and selected key village blocks located in the milk sheds of the milk schemes in the metropolitan cities. Pockets where feeding and management conditions are adequate are being selected for integrated cattle-*cum*-dairy development project with necessary provision for package of inputs like feed, forage, health cover, storage and marketing facilities to cover a large breedable population of cows and she-buffaloes. It is expected that there will be a substantial increase in milk production during the 5th Five Year Plan from the present 23.20 million tonnes to approximately 28.60 million tonnes by the year 78.79.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: Part (a) of my question was:

> "Whether the use of some foreign breeds of cows in increasing milk production has brought the promised White revolution to a standstill."

to which the answer is 'No, Sir'. Then, part (b) of my question is:

> "if so, whether these breeds have been found uneconomic in the Indian conditions;"

for which the answer is: 'Does not arise'.

On the 30th June, a former Adviser to the Government of India, Shri C.

S. Bindra, made a statement to the Press that faced with the task of bridging an annual milk deficit of 32 million tonnes, the country's animal husbandry programme has become a non-starter. If further blames the Government and says that it is due to faulty planning.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any truth in what he has said. If there is truth, what measures are the Government going to take to bridge the deficit and if there is no truth in the statement, has the Government denied it?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The hon. Member's question was whether the cross-breeds were uneconomic to which the answer is, 'No', the cross-breeds are economic. The reply to part (b) was that it does not arise, that means that they are economic.

So far as the statement of the gentleman the hon. Member has mentioned, I have not seen the statement but I can assure this House that the cross-breeds is a success and the formula itself is an established formula.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member through his supplementary has raised a general question about milk production in the country, but the main question is about the cross-breeds, that there is some trouble about total production, etc. About cross-breeds you have categorically said that it is a success. I wonder how there can be a linkage. Mr. Kakodkar, I am sorry you have mixed them together without any relevance to each other.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether since the beginning of the experiment of this foreign breed any improvement has taken place during all these years and if so, what is the improvement in the average milk production per cross-breed cow compared to the production of the indigenous cow?

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: The cross-breed programme is a success. In general, if we get one Haryana cow or Sindhi cow or any other indigenous cow giving one litre per day, crossed with an exotic bull, which is from the mother giving 20 litres per day, the formula is twenty plus one divided by two and that means the cross-breed cow should give something in the neighbourhood of 10 litres per day. So, far as the production of the milk is concerned, that is on the increase. The ratio of milk production to the population is as follows. The increase of the production of milk is 1.9 per cent, whereas the increase of the population is 2.3 per cent. So far as the cross-breed programme is concerned, there is nothing wrong with that and it is a complete success.

श्री अम्बेश : मंत्री जी ने बताया कि क्रौस ब्रीड की स्कीम सफल हुई है लेकिन दूध का प्रौडक्शन कम हो गया है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रौडक्शन की सफलता का आधार क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रोडक्शन क्रौस ब्रीड का कम नहीं हुआ है, वैसे कम हो गया है क्योंकि पौपुलेशन ज्यादा हो गई है।

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 1978–79 में कम से कम कौस्मोपोलिटन सिटीज मे दूध की सप्लाई पूरी हो जायगी, जब कि देहातों मे भारत की जनता माल-न्युट्रिशन से सफ़र कर रही है। कौस्मोपोलिटन सिटीज में ही अकेले लोग नही बस रहे हैं। दूसरे जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह रिच अर्बन पोपुलेशन के लिये आप कर रहे हैं, गरीब जनता के लिये दूध वगैरह मुहैया करने का आपका क्या प्रबन्ध है ? इसके अभाव की वजह से फ़ौरेन मिशनरीज

न जाने उनको क्या क्या देते हैं और धर्म परिवर्तन कराते हैं। तो आप क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि गरीब लोगों को भी दूध मिले ?

श्री बी० पी० सीथे : इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में करीब 525 करोड़ रु० केवल पशुपालन और दूध ज्यादा बढ़ा सकें इसीलिये रख गया है, जब कि पिछली योजना में 143 करोड़ रु० ही था । इसी से सीधे सीधे लाभ छोटे किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर को मिलेगा और हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उनको क्रोस ब्रीड गायें मिले और उनको लाभ हो ।

Road and Sea journey Fare between Mangalore and Bombay and Bombay to Panjim

*108. SHRI B V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the road fare by contract carriages from Mangalore to Bombay and the permissible quantum of accompanying baggage per passenger;

(b) the fare per deck passenger worked out by M/s Moghul Lines for sea-journey from Mangalore to Bombay or *vice versa* and the permissible quantum of accompanying baggage per passenger on deck from Bombay to Mangalore; and

(c) the passenger capacity of the two ships operated by M s. Moghul Lines for the journey from Bombay to Panjim and the fare per deck passenger from Bombay to Panjim before the takeover of Konkan Lines by Government and now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) It is understood that a private tourist corporation operating Super De-Luxe Bus service is charging Rs. 65 per passenger each way between Bombay and Mangalore. Accompanying baggage allowed is 30 KG free of charge and additional upto a maximum of 20 KG @ 50 Paise per KG.

(b) Mugul Line do not operate a Shipping Service between Bombay and Mangalore.

(c) Total passenger capacity of each of the two ships on the Konkan Service between Bombay and Panaji is 996. The fare per deck passenger from Bombay to Panaji prior to the taking over of the service by Government was Rs. 20.80 and at present it is Rs 29 20.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What is the cost per passenger by these ships if there is extension of this line from Panaji to Mangalore, that is to say, if the Bombay-Panaji line becomes Bombay-Mangalore, how much more will have to be charged? Have the Ministry given a thought to this aspect of the matter, approximately can they say how much this would be?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: When a suggestion came to extend the service beyond Panaji up to Mangalore it was found that frequency will be less and the time of the voyage will be more. As a result of charging Rs. 29 per deck passenger From Bombay to Panaji the Mogul Line incurred a loss of Rs. 21 lakhs last season.

If it is extended upto Mangalore, the loss would be much more. And even if we charge the deck passenger fare of Rs. 65 the total loss will not be less.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: If you do not mind, you say that the loss will be there. Will the hon. Minister take up the question of extending the lines from Panaji to Mangalore as it is not relevant to the loss? Anyway you are going to make a loss whichever way you only. Under the circumstances keeping the democratic pleasure of the local people in mind and

also keeping in mind that the hon. Member from Goa, myself, the hon. Member from Konkan, Prof. Madhu Dandevate, all of us, have unanimously pleaded for a line, why don't you kindly concede to our request to extend the line by 100 miles?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Let them extend the line to Cochin also.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already pointed out that it is not merely a question of loss. We are at present operating two vessels. In case of extension the frequencies of services will be less and the time taken will be more. As the hon. Members from Mangalore and Cochin area may like this service to be extended to Mangalore, the people of Maharashtra may not like it It will have a very adverse reaction if we agree

MR SPEAKER: We are already up by a minute. Now the question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

Judicial Probe into Non-Allotment of Land to Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies

**101. SHRI PILOO MODY:
SHRI N K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coordination Committee of Group IV Cooperative House Building Societies have demanded a judicial probe into the alleged 'fraud' in not allotting land to them even after making full payment to Government;

(b) if so, the charges levelled by the Coordination Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

"Minimum Standard for Nutrition of Individual"

*104. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any minimum standard for nutrition in regard to food consumption of an individual citizen of India per diem has been fixed or determined in consultation with medical experts;

(b) if so, what is that standard and what is the minimum cost of such food at the prevailing prices; and

(c) what percentage of the people in India are assured of that minimum standard of food consumption and whether there is any programme that envisages cent per cent population to be provided with that minimum standard of food consumption?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

According to the information received from medical experts, it is not possible to lay down any minimum general standard of nutrition in regard to food consumption as the nutritional needs of an individual may differ depending upon age, sex and type of physical activity. However, the Nutrition Expert Group of the Indian Council of Medical Research had recommended in 1968 typical balanced diets for persons of different age and sex groups and with varying degrees of physical activity. Taking into account the distribution of per-

sons in the Indian population by age and sex, the Group has calculated a typical balanced diet for an average Indian as follows:—

Name of Foodstuffs	Vegetarian 28·4%		Non-Vegetarian 71·6%		Overall 100·0%	
	(IN GRAMS)					
Cereals	369·5		369·5		369·5	
Pulses	68·9	78·4	55·2	64·7	59·1	68·6
Groundnuts	9·5		9·5		9·5	
Leafy Vegetables	107·4		107·4		107·4	
Other Vegetables	124·5		124 5		124·5	
Fruits	37 1		37·1		37·1	
Milk	240 6		153·7		178·4	
Fats and Oils	35·4		38·5		37 6	
Flesh Foods	..		49 4		35·4	
Sugar and Jaggery	40 3		40 3		40·3	

The nutritional value of the above diet in terms of calories and proteins works out to:—

Calories	2,357
Proteins	44·3 Grams

2 Considering the fact that there is fluctuation in prices of food items as well as variation in different parts of the country, it is not possible to furnish any precise estimate of the minimum cost of the suggested balanced diet at the prevailing prices for the country as a whole. However, on the basis of the retail prices of food items in the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during the week ending 7th June, 1974, the minimum cost of the above diet may range from Rs 1.92 to Rs. 2 25 per head per day.

3. There is no information regarding the percentage of people whose food consumption is below the 'minimum' standard. Various studies on the nutritional status of different groups of population indicate that malnutrition and under-nutrition continue to be a problem. This has been found to be more serious among the weaker sections of the community, particularly pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants and children.

4. The successive Five Year Plans have aimed at improving the general standard of living of the poorer sections of the population thus enabling them to maintain requisite levels of food consumption. Special programmes for supplementing nutrition of infants, children, expectant and lactating mothers were undertaken during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and are sought to be further strengthened during the Fifth Plan period under the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services The objective of cent per cent coverage, however, has long-term dimensions and cannot be achieved within the short span of a single Five Year Plan period.

Request from Punjab and Haryana for permission to take over Vanaspati Units

*109. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab and Haryana Governments have requested the Centre to permit them to take over Vanaspati Units in the States whose production is below their capacity; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Expert Team's Report on setting up Shipyards in Fifth Plan

*110. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

SHRI TUNA ORAON:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering proposal for a third expert team to go into the question of shipyards in the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main features of the report made by the earlier two expert teams; and

(c) the reasons for negating the earlier teams' recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): (a) to (c). The earlier two Working Groups of officers examined the various technical and economic aspects and their findings are not in the nature of recommendations which can be accepted straightaway or rejected. The alternative sites considered to be suitable by the Techno Economic Working Group are being referred to competent foreign Consultants for preparation of Preliminary Project Reports, so that it may be possible to select two sites out of the four alternative sites.

Discussion with Chief Ministers and Food Ministers regarding increase in support Price of Paddy

*111. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had series of discussions with the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers in the last week of June, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether some States had put in a demand for an increase in the support price of paddy, before the beginning of the sowing season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

कृषि उत्पादन के संबंध में मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

112. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री आर० वी० स्वामिनाथन्

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून, 1974 में कुछ मुख्य मंत्रियों ने उनसे इस विषय पर चर्चा की थी कि कृषि उत्पादन के रास्ते में क्या-क्या रुकावटें और कठिनाइयां है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैठक के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख) जी हां। केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री ने कृषि उत्पादन के रास्ते में आने वाली कठिनाइयों और रुकावटों के बारे में विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये पश्चिम बंगाल, मेघालय और मणिपुर के मुख्य मंत्रियों और कृषि मंत्रियों को छोड़ कर (जो कि बैठक में भाग नहीं ले सकते थे अन्य राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों तथा कृषि मंत्रियों से 19 से 24 जून, 1974 तक पृथक बैठकें आयोजित की थीं। विचार-विमर्श के दौरान उपलब्ध सिंचाई की संभावनाओं, आदानों की समन्वित सप्लाई तथा अधिकतम उपयोग, संस्थागत ऋण के लिये कारगर संगठन और व्यवस्थाओं, फसल न होने और/या अत्यधिक बरसात अथवा बाढ़ आ जाने पर वैकल्पिक उत्पादन की नीति विषयक तैयारी कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न विभागों। संगठनों का समन्वित कार्य-संचालन और अनुसन्धान तथा विस्तार एजेंसियों में निकट का सम्बन्ध तथा किसानों के प्रशिक्षण पर बल देने का फैसला किया गया था। विद्युत चालकों के लिये अनुमोनियम की कमी पाई गई थी और उसके बाद मुख्य रूप से छोटे कारखानों के जरिए केवल निर्माण के लिये राज्य सरकारों को विद्युत चालक ग्रेड की 5000 मीटरी टन अनुमोनियम का विशेष निर्मुक्त किया गया है।

Decline in Agricultural production during 1972-73

*113. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overall agricultural production suffered a sharp decline in 1972-73 compared to 1971-72 according to the study in the R.B.I. Bulletin;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(c) to what extent there was a decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During 1972-73, production of most of the agricultural commodities received a severe set back due to widespread drought in large parts of the country as also shortage of fertilisers and power supply for tubewells and pumpsets, and irregular water supply from canals. As compared to 1971-72, the decline in agricultural production was of the order of 9.1 per cent.

Involvement of Indian Cricketer in a case in England

*114. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a player accompanying the Cricket Team which toured England recently was involved in a case of shop-lifting;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what steps Government had taken to impose discipline on Indian teams going abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

Information has reached Government that Shri Sudhir Naik, a member of the Indian touring Cricket Team was fined by a London Court £25, and in addition £20 as costs, on 27th June, 1974 on a charge of shop-lifting

of 4 pairs of socks worth £1 20 from the Marks and Spencers Department Store in Oxford Street, London Shri Naik is reported to have had more than £250 on his person at the time of the incident

A detailed report on this incident has been called for from the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the High Commission of India, London, and these are awaited

Sale of Sub-standard Foodgrains at Fair Price Shops in Delhi

*115 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been an increase in the sale of sub-standard foodgrains at fair price shops in Delhi during the last quarter,

(b) if so, whether any new system has been introduced to eliminate the supply of sub-standard foodgrains from godowns, and

(c) if so what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Recommendations of A P C

*116 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI
SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have accepted the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission, and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member has not specifically mentioned the name of the report he has in view It may be stated that the Agricultural Prices Commission have submitted the following reports for the 1974-75 season

1 Report on Price Policy for Wheat for the 1974-75 season containing recommendations on Guarantee Prices of wheat

2 Report on price policy for wheat for the 1974-75 season containing recommendations on procurement prices etc

3 Report on Price Policy for Jute for the 1974-75 season

4 Report on Price Policy for sugarcane for the 1974-75 season

5 Report on Price Policy for Cotton for the 1974-75 season.

6 Letter giving recommendations on Minimum Support Prices of Kharif cereals, 1974-75

2 The Reports on the price policy for sugarcane and cotton mentioned at 4 and 5 and the recommendation on minimum support prices of Kharif cereals 1974-75 are at present under consideration Government have taken decisions on the recommendations made in the other Reports mentioned at 1, 2 and 3 above A gist of the recommendations made in these re-

ports and the Government's decisions thereon are indicated below:

Report	Recommendations made by the A.P.C.	Government's decisions
1. Price Policy for Wheat 1974-75 season.	1. Considering the existing difficult food situation in the country and the medium term prospects of a none-too comfortable position and in view of the need to replenish the buffer, the price of wheat to be guaranteed before the sowing season to a fair approximation to the procurement prices under normal circumstances; and 2. Such a guaranteed price for wheat to be announced prior to the sowing of the 1973-74 crop be fixed uniformly for all the States at Rs. 85 per quintal for the indigenous common white and the different Mexican varieties which account for the bulk of wheat output, at Rs. 80 per quintal for the indigenous red varieties and Rs. 90 per quintal for the superior varieties.	The recommended guaranteed support prices were accepted for indigenous red and mixican red and common white varieties but it was decided not to announce any guaranteed support prices for superior varieties.
2. Report on Price Policy for Wheat for 1974-75 season.	1. In order to ensure the ability of the public distribution system as it currently operates, the surplus States subject themselves to the discipline of maximising their contribution to the Central Pool of foodgrains and the deficit States to that of limiting their demands on it; and 2. The procurement prices for wheat be fixed uniformly for all the States at Rs. 95 per quintal for the indigenous common white and the different Mexican varieties, and Rs. 90 per quintal for the indigenous red varieties and Rs. 100 per quintal for the superior varieties.	The procurement price for all varieties of wheat was fixed at Rs. 105 per quinta in view of the need to give greater incentive to the producers of wheat and to procure larger quantities for the Central Pool.
3. Price Policy for Jute fo 1974-75 season.	1. The statutory minimum price for raw jute for the 1974-75 season be fixed uniformly for all the upcountry markets at Rs. 125 per quintal for Assam Bottoms and comparable varieties and grades of jute, 2. The corresponding prices for the other varieties and grades of jute be fixed by the Jute Commissioner in the light of the relative differentials normally prevalent in their prices in the markets; 3. In order to render effective support to the grower, infrastructure facilities at the primary points of purchase be strengthened, and 4. With a view to ensuring a smooth movement of the fibre from the upcountry markets at Calcutta, the Railways authorities accord an appropriate place to jute in their priority schedule and arrange, if necessary, jute specials in the post-harvest season.	Government has accepted recommendations

Reasons for production of more 4 Kg. Vanaspati Tins

*117. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tins of Vanaspati produced daily by Ganesh Flour mills and the weight of each tin;

(b) whether the mill produced large number of 4 kilogram tins and the 2 kilogram tins were in lesser number while no tin of 1 kilogram pack was produced and if so, the reasons therefor when a ration card holder in Delhi is not issued more than 2 kilograms of Vanaspati; and

(c) the way in which the shop-keepers who sold Vanaspati by breaking the seals of those tins are going to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA). (a) The average daily production of 4 kg. and 2 kg tins during the period between 16th June 1974 and 15th July, 1974 was 7,187 tins and 2,715 tins respectively There was no production of vanaspati in tins of any other capacity.

(b) It is a fact that vanaspati was packed in a larger number of 4 kg tins than in 2 kg tins This is because the packing facilities are on the same filling machine, and the production is maximum within the installed facilities, if more 4 kg tins are produced daily No packs with one kg capacity were produced because this factory does not have facility for packing of vanaspati in 1 kg high density polythene packs.

(c) There is no question of compensation to the shop-keepers who sell vanaspati loose by breaking the seals of the tins, because the price of vanaspati and the empty tins has been fixed by the Delhi Administration in such a way that there is no loss either to the shop-keeper or to the purchaser.

F.C.I. Employees surplus due to change in procurement and distribution policy of Foodgrains

*118. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees of the Food Corporation of India have become surplus as a result of Government's change in the foodgrains procurement and distribution policy; and

(b) if so, the number of surplus employees, and steps taken by Government to absorb them elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) On account of setting up of the State Food Corporations by several States, it is estimated that little over 7000 staff working in the Food Corporation of India may have to be identified as surplus to its requirements The Corporation is exploring the possibility of expanding its activities and examining the various alternatives.

Single Food Zone for Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana

*119 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a single food zone for Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any similar proposal for other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh already forms part of the Northern Rice Zone

along with Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. Other States are by and large single State zones. In respect of coarse grain the entire country is one zone. Single State Zones have, however, been retained for wheat in the interest of procurement and to secure a more equitable distribution. There is no proposal, at present, to form a Single Wheat Zone comprising of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर अनुसंधान करता रहा है जिसमें रेगिस्तान सस्य-विज्ञान की प्रौद्योगिकी और अस्थिर रेत के टीलों के स्थिरीकरण की विधियां और तकनीक, आड़ पट्टियों तथा वायुरोधियों की स्थापना क्षेत्र प्रबन्ध आदि भी शामिल है।

रेगिस्तानों का विस्तार

*120. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के विभिन्न भागों में रेगिस्तानों के विस्तार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार बढ़ते हुये रेगिस्तानों को कृषि योग्य बनाने तथा इस मामले में अनुसंधान करने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन दे रही है; और ,

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी०पी० मौर्य) (क) जी हां। भारतीय राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान अकादमी, नई दिल्ली के तत्वावधान में डा० के० जैकोब की अध्यक्षता में वैज्ञानिकों की एक समिति ने अध्ययन करके 1972 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया था कि रेगिस्तान का उतना फैलाव नहीं हो रहा है जितनी कि पहले कभी अस्पष्ट आधार पर आशंका की जाती थी। किन्तु ग्रीष्म के शुष्क महीनों के दौरान तेज उत्तर-पश्चिम हवाओं के साथ रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों में रेत अवश्य चलती है और यदि सीमांत क्षेत्रों से आगे बढ़ने वाली रेत की उचित कृषि और अन्य प्रणालियों के जरिए मानव-क्रियाओं द्वारा रोक थाम न की गई तो रेगिस्तान का फैलाव होता।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान, गुजरात और हरियाणा के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये चार मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें हाथ में ली गई थी और इन्हें शुरू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई थी। इन परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर, गुजरात में बनासंघ तथा हरियाणा में मोहिन्दरगढ़ जिलों में चरागाह विकास, मृदा संरक्षण, वनरोपण लघु सिंचाई, कृषि विकास आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्य हाथ में लिए गए थे। इसके अलावा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सूखाग्रस्त और रेगिस्तान क्षेत्रों में जिसमें राजस्थान के 10, गुजरात के 7, और हरियाणा के 3 जिले शामिल हैं, मध्यम और लघु सिंचाई, मृदा संरक्षण, वनरोपण, ग्रामीण संचार आदि जैसे श्रम-प्रधान निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए लगभग 40 लाख रुपये की धनराशि उपलब्ध की गई थी। यह कार्यक्रम पांचवीं योजना में भी जारी रखा जायेगा तथा जिसमें रेत के टीलों के स्थिरीकरण और चरागाह विकास की योजनायें भी शामिल होंगी। बारानी खेती कीनई प्रौद्योगिकी का प्रदर्शन करने की दृष्टि से चौथी योजना के दौरान शुरू की गई समेकित बारानी कृषि विकास की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत दो रेगिस्तानी जिलों अर्थात् हिसार (हरियाणा) और जोधपुर (राजस्थान) को भी शामिल करने के

प्रयास किए गए हैं। रेगिस्तान विकास से सम्बन्धित अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उपायों में ये शामिल हैं :

(1) पश्चिमी राजस्थान में राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण।

(2) रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल का समन्वेषण और उपयोग। केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम की सहायता से राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल की जांच और मूल्यांकन की एक विशेष परियोजना हाथ में ली है।

(3) पशु विकास के लिए रेगिस्तानी/अर्ध-रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में चारे के बड़े बीज उत्पादन फार्मों की स्थापना करना। 6 मौजदा फार्मों के अलावा पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान तीन और फार्मों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है।

Running away of inmates of the Children's Home, Ferozeshah Kotla, New Delhi

855. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 12 inmates of the Childrens' Home, Ferozeshah Kotla, New Delhi ran away by jumping the walls on 5th May, 1974;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Children were not permitted to sleep in the open during the summer days; and

(d) whether that Home has no regular Superintendent and a Probationary Officer has been officiating?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Three children had escaped by jumping the wall of the Childrens' Home, Ferozeshah Kotla, New Delhi on 5th May 1974 after earlier breaking the iron bars of the window of the room in which they were sleeping.

(c) Under Delhi Children (Management Functions, Responsibilities of Special Schools, Children Homes and Observation Homes) Rules, 1964 children are required to sleep in the dormitories at night, which are adequately ventilated and are provided with fans.

(d) The Home has a regular Superintendent. It is only when he went on long leave, that a senior Probation Officer was asked to look after the institution temporarily.

Factual Distortions in "Bharat Ka Itihas" prescribed in Punjab Schools

865. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report in a local daily English dated the 12th July, 1974 a history text book "Bharat Ka Itihas" prescribed for class Ninth in Government schools in Punjab containes factual distortions and if so, what are they;

(b) whether the Arya Samaj has threatened to launch an agitation against the book;

(c) the reason for the delay in the book's prescription by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Government of India has seen the Press Report referred to. As the matter concerns the Government of Punjab, details have been requested from the State Government However, it is learnt that the State Government has withdrawn the book from the list of prescribed books.

Statement of P.M. on Wheat Procurement Policy

857. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had stated that the Government will have to aodpt some other methods to procure wheat and rice, if the present procurement policy failed;

(b) if so, what are those methods; and

(c) what was the result of the present procurement policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The new policy has generally helped in improving the availability and reducing prices of wheat in the deficit States. The inter-State price disparity has also been brought down. The procurement of rice has been generally satisfactory although in respect of wheat it is below expectation. Government have always made it clear that for effective implementation the food policy is subjected t periodical review and appropriate steps as may be necessary are taken from time to time to attain the policy objectives.

Extension of Transport facilities in Ladakh during the Fifth Plan

858. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the measures proposed to be adopted for extension of Transport facilities in Ladakh during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The required information is being collected from Government of Jammu and Kashmir and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when it is received.

Shortage of Baby Food in the Country

859. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of baby food in the country;

(b) if so, whether popular baby foods have completely disappeared and have gone underground;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the malpractices in the trade; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shortage of Baby Food has been reported from some parts of the country.

(b) to (d). No reports about disappearance of baby foods have been received by Government of India. However information is being collected.

Harassment of Staff of Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine, New Delhi

860. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the harassment of staff members of the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Physical Medicine, New Delhi by the Management.

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of the workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Certain representations have been received from some of the employees of the Council for the Aid of Crippled and Handicapped alleging arbitrary suspension, victimisation and delay in disbursement of salaries, etc. The Council on the other hand, maintains that certain members of the staff have been indulging in subversive activities. At the instance of the Department of Social Welfare, the Governing Body of the Council have taken a decision to institute regular inquiry against the individuals concerned prior to taking any further action.

Substantial grants from the various funding Departments have been duly released to the Council for the previous years and the balance will be released as soon as the Council complies with certain essential requirements. In consultation with the Council an Accounts Officer is also being posted by the Government to look after the finances of the Council and its units.

Recommendations of Drinking Water Board of Rajasthan

861. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural population of Dungarpur and Banswara in Rajasthan have no other alternative than to drink water infested with guinea-worm;

(b) whether the Drinking Water Board as far back as in 1963 had stressed upon the Central Government the urgency to eradicate the menace;

(c) if so, what central steps were taken in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee and the reasons for the failure if any; and

(d) whether any "crash programme" is being evolved by the Central Government to deal with this humane problem and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is awaited from the Government of Rajasthan. The same will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Countries willing to collaborate with Fishing Industry in India

862. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries with the names of their firms which want to collaborate with fishing industry in India; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The particulars are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Progress in Grant of Loan to Small and Marginal Farmers

863. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to give loans to small and marginal farmers has not made much progress in several areas due to rivalry between the commercial and cooperative banks: and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps being taken to make the working effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The loaning procedures and policies of both cooperatives and commercial banks have been under continuous review in order to assist the weaker sections of the farming community to obtain credit with greater facility. The role of commercial banks is supplementary to the resources of the cooperative credit structure. In a number of States commercial banks are providing finance to farmers through primary cooperative societies. Coordination between the two agencies namely, cooperatives and commercial banks, is effected by Coordination Committees both at the district and the State levels which are attended by the representatives of both commercial banks and the cooperatives At the national level also such a coordination is ensured through meetings convened by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India

Special concessions like liberalised share capital requirements in the case of cooperative credit, loans without insistance on mortgage security, lower margin and longer repayment schedules, a continuous review of the flow of credit to the weaker sections and activities of agencies like Small Farmers Development Agencies which avail of the services of both cooperatives and commercial banks are all designed to facilitate substantial flow of credit to the small and marginal farmers. The flow of such credit has been increasing as a result of these efforts. Thus loans advanced by primary Agricultural Credit Societies to small farmers having holdings upto 5 acres tenant-cultivators and agricultural labourers have increased from Rs. 131.00 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 181.00 crores in 1971-72. The loans (outstandings) against farmers withholdings upto 5 acre from State Bank Group and other Nationalised Banks have gone up from Rs. 40.55 crores at the end of December 1970 46.72 crores at the end of December, 1971.

राजधानी में बस अड्डों का बनाया जाना

864. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने राजधानी के विभिन्न स्थानों पर बस अड्डा के स्थान पर एक ही बस अड्डा बनाने का निश्चय 1969 में किया था ;

(ख) क्या अनुमानित बस अड्डे पर लागत का अनुमान 94.70 लाख रुपए था ;

(ग) क्या 3 करोड़ रुपए व्यय होने के बाद भी अभी तक बस अड्डे का निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं हो पाया है , और

(घ) क्या सरकार इसकी उच्च स्तरीय जांच करायेगी कि अनिश्चित व्यय होने के बाद भी बस अड्डे का निर्माण क्यों पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रस्थान खण्ड तथा दुकान समूह पूर्ण हो चुके है । मई, 1974 के अन्त तक 178 लाख रुपए खर्च हो चुके है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

Meeting of All India Council for Technical Education

865. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE he pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education met in May, 1974;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions taken;

(c) whether the Council expressed concern over non-utilisation of the full output of higher technical institutions in industrial development of the country; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove this wastage of manpower?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8077/74].

(c) and (d). While discussing the policy of admissions to technical institutions, the Council noted that there is serious under-employment among engineering personnel at present. The Council recommended that a special study of the job requirements for various categories of technical personnel should be undertaken to determine the employment pattern of engineering graduates and diploma holders. The Council requested the Planning Commission to initiate this study.

Minhas' Food Money Plan

866. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in a local Daily of 8th May, 1974 entitled "Minhas' Food Money Plan";

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government are going to give due consideration to such plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Government have seen such a press Report. In the absence of details, it has not been possible to examine the proposal.

Constitution of Study Group to suggest ways of Expeditious Handling of Cargo

867. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group has been constituted to suggest ways of expeditious handling of cargo at ports;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the shippers have pleaded for rationalisation of port charges; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have not received any representations from the shippers for rationalisation of port charges. Representations had, however been received from the shippers in the past against high rates of port charges on some commodities.

The handling facilities at the major ports are being improved in successive Five Year Plans and a number of important schemes have neither been implemented or under way.

The Port authorities are required to generate resources to meet a part of the capital expenditure and to achieve a reasonable return on the capital investment. It is, therefore, not possi-

ble for the Port auhorities to consider reduction in port charges.

Project Reports on the Shipyards in the Fifth Plan

868. SHRI D. D DESAI. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be peased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed four consultants for preparing detailed project reports on the shipyards proposed in the 5th Plan.

(b) if so, whether any site in Gujarat is under consideration, and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a to (c) Negotiations have been held with certain foreign Consultants for preparation of Preliminary Project Reports in respect of sites found suitable by the Working Group of Officers for setting up shipyards in the country during the Fifth Plan Final decision regarding sites will be taken only after preparation and receipt of the Preliminary Project Reports

बीरदी नदी तल से स्वर्ण सिक्के तथा ऐतिहासिक चीज बरामद होना

869. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अकोला से 30 किलोमीटर दूर बीरदी नदी तल में खुदाई से भारी मात्रा में स्वर्ण सिक्के तथा अन्य ऐतिहासिक चीजें बरामद हुई थीं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो खुदाई में प्राप्त स्वर्ण सिक्के कैसे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पुरातत्व निदेशक महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस समय रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया, बम्बई के सुरक्षित तहखाने में 3 चांदी और 2 तांबे के सिक्कों के साथ साथ 3262 सोने के सिक्के, एक सोने का मुलम्मा चढा लोहे का कंगन तथा टुकड़ों में एक सोने का कर्णफूल रखा है। खोज संबंधी रिपोर्ट संलग्न है।

विवरण

1 पातुर (शेख बाबू) से लगभग 4 किलोमीटर की दूरी के स्थान पर बीरदी नदी के तल में 1.25 मीटर की गहराई पर सिक्के पाये गए थे। खजाने के ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं —

1 सोने के सिक्के, 3262 वजन, 36 किलोग्राम

2 चांदी के सिक्के—3

3 तांबे के सिक्के—2

4 स्वर्ण कर्णफूल (टुकड़ों में) वजन 7 ग्राम

5 सोने का मुलम्मा चढा लोहे का कंगन वजन 28 ग्राम।

2 सोने के सिक्कों में से 3252 सिक्के शाहजहां के हैं और शेष 10 विभिन्न राजाओं के हैं। शाहजहां के सिक्कों में से 10 आधी मोहरें हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक का वजन 5.400 ग्राम है तथा शेष पूरी मोहरें हैं जिनमें से प्रत्येक का वजन 10.80 ग्राम है। ये सिक्के दो प्रकार के हैं अर्थात् प्रथम शासकीय वर्ष 1628—29 ईसवी सन् में जारी किये गए (250 सिक्के) जिन पर हिजरी सवत् में तारीख अंकित है और शेष द्वितीय

शासकीय वर्ष से संबधित है जिन पर इलाही संवत् (अजर साह) मे तारीख अंकित है। ये सभी सिक्के ताजा हालत में है।

3. विभिन्न राजाओं से संबधित 10 सिक्के निम्नलिखित थे :—

(क) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के सिक्के—4

(ख) मोहम्मद बिन तुगलक का सिक्का—1

(ग) मालवा के ग्यासूद्दीन खिलजी का सिक्का—1

(घ) मोहम्मद शाह सैयद का सिक्का—

(ङ) बहमनी राजाओं के सिक्के—2 (एक हुमायू शाह का था और दूसरा मुहम्मद शाह III का था)

(च) जहांगीर का सिक्का—1 (बुरहनपुर टकसाल)।

4. सिक्के आम प्रकार के नही है और सोने के सिक्के विशेष रूप से दुलर्भ हैं।

वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 में हिमाचल प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया गया चावल और चीनी

870. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में कितनी मात्रा में चावल और चीनी सप्लाई की;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने चावल और चीनी की मांग की थी, और

(ग) पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न किए जाने के क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान हिमाचल प्रदेश को चावल और लेवी चीनी की सप्लाई की गई। आवटित मात्राये इस प्रकार है —

(मात्रा हजार मी० टन मे)

वर्ष	चावल की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा	लेवी चीनी की आवटित मात्रा
1972–73	1 400	17 8 54
1973–74	3 200	18 495

(ख) और (ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तरी चावल जोन मे है जिसमे अधिशेष राज्य पजाब और हरियाणा शामिल है और इसलिए इन अधिशेष राज्यो से लेवी मुक्त चावल हिमाचल प्रदेश मे मुक्त रूप से जाता है। राज्य सरकार से कोई नियमित मासिक माग प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी। तथापि, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के दौरान चावल की कुछ मागी गई मात्रा क्रमश : 8.0 और 37.0 हजार मीटरी टन थी। केन्द्रीय पूल से सप्लाई केन्द्रीय पूल में खाद्यान्नों की समूची उपलब्धता, अन्य राज्यो की आवश्यकता, स्थानीय उपलब्धता और अन्य सगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर की जाती है।

जहा तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक राज्य क्षेत्र शामिल प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा जनसख्या सम्बन्धी तथ्य 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों में खपत का प्रतिमान तथा राज्यो को आवटन के लिए लेवी चीनी की उपलब्धता को ध्यान

में रखकर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। चीनी का मासिक कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था।

वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार को चावल और चीनी की सप्लाई

871. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार को कितनी मात्रा में चावल और चीनी सप्लाई की;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी मात्रा में चावल और गेहूं की मांग की थी, और

(ग) पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न करने का क्या कारण है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार को सप्लाई की गई आवंटित की गई चावल और लेवी चीनी की मात्रा का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है।

(मात्रा हजार मीटरी टन में)

	1972-73 में सप्लाई की गई आवंटित की गई मात्रा		1973-74 में सप्लाई की गई आवंटित की गई मात्रा	
	चावल	चीनी	चावल	चीनी
उत्तर प्रदेश	1 700 (बक्तवाने के आधार पर)	297 533		308.298
मध्य प्रदेश	74 800	142 811	5.200	147 975
बिहार	8 300	178 522	.	184.991

(ख) और (ग) चावल के बारे में सामान्यतया उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश अधिशेष और बिहार मामूली अधिशेष राज्य हैं तथापि 1972-73 के दौरान सूखा पड़ने के कारण इन राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय पूल से चावल की कुछ मात्रा सप्लाई करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। इन राज्यों से प्राप्त मांग का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(आकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में)

	1972-73	1973-74
उत्तर प्रदेश .	25.0	—
मध्य प्रदेश .	80.0	10.0
बिहार .	124.0	10.0

केन्द्रीय पूल में कुल उपलब्धता राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकता तथा स्थानीय उपलब्धता और संगत तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर विभिन्न राज्यों को केन्द्रीय पूल से चावल की सप्लाई की जाती है।

जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है प्रत्येक राज्यसंघ शासित प्रदेश का लेवी चीनी का मासिक कोटा 1967-68 और 1968-69 में जनसंख्या, खपत की आदतों और आवटंन के लिए उपलब्ध लेवी चीनी की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखकर युक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। उत्तर

प्रदेश के बारे में चीनी के निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त नदर्थ आवंटन भी किए गए थे :—

(आंकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में)

मास	मात्रा
मई 1973 . .	5.00
जून 1973 .	5.00
जनवरी 1974 .	4.00
फरवरी 1974 .	6.00
मार्च 1974 . .	4.00

मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारों से उनके नियंत्रित मासिक कोटे में वृद्धि करने के बारे में कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। तथापि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जुलाई 1973 में नियमित मासिक कोटे को बढ़ाकर 50.0 हजार मीटरी टन और फरवरी, 1974 में बढ़ाकर 32.0 हजार मीटरी टन करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था।

Construction of Tuticorin Harbour Project

873. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major civil works relating to the construction of the Tuticorin Harbour Project is not proceeding according to the original schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow progress and the additional cost involved due to slow progress; and

(c) when the port is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Tuticorin Harbour Project suffered a set back as the Contractor for the major works ran into financial difficuties in execution of the contract. These have been sorted out and the contractor is now maintaining progress to keep up the present schedule of completion of Project by March, 1975. The additional cost will be known when the revised estimates for the Project are finalised.

(c) The port was declared as a 'Major Port' with effect from 12th July, 1974. One berth is expected to be commissioned by October, 1974 and the remaining three by middle of 1975. However, temporary facilities for handling naptha and fuel oil have been completed and first ship carrying naptha entered the portion the 16th July, 1974.

Intensive cattle development programme in Gujarat for milk production

874. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intensive cattle development programme is undertaken by the Government of Gujarat in the Districts of Ahmedabad, Sabarkanta, Rajkot, Kaira, Mehsana, Surat, Baroda and Broach with a view to increase the productivity of milk;

(b) if so, the facts of the development programme undertaken; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the scheme during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The development programme envisages controlled breeding adequate feeding effective disease control, proper management, of marketing of milk duly supported by feeds and fodder development and rural diary extension activities in a planned and coordinated manner.

Under the development programme in the I.C.D. Projects in Gujarat State 3 Semen Banks, 2 Regional A.I. Centres and 486 Stockmen Centres have been set up. The I.C.D. Projects in Gujarat State covers a breedable population of about 4 76 lakhs, out of which 1.47 lakhs have been breed under A.I. and 0.65 lakhs under natural services. Further 8·83 lakhs prophylactic inoculations have been carried out against common contagious diseases and 1258, scrub bulls castrated under the above Scheme. To encourage the farmers to grow more high yielding and high nutritious fodder, 6523 fodder demonstrations were organised in the cultivators' field and 4299 55 quintals seeds were distributed among the cattle owners. To ensure proper marketing of milk, 1037 Co-operative Societies have been organised and all these Societies are functioning as viable units.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the Scheme during the years from 1971-72 --1973-74 is given below:—

1971-72	Rs. 28 67 lakhs
1972-73	Rs. 48 61 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 46 27 lakhs

Planning of valuable species of trees in Gujarat

875 SHRI D P JADEJA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether plantation of valuable species in place of cheap ones is being undertaken by the Government of Gujarat in order to enhance the economic value of forests,

(b) if so, the different species of trees and the number planted during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Proposal to improve standards of Cricket and Hockey

876. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Cricket Team have shown a very poor performance in London during the recent test matches;

(b) whether India is lagging behind in cricket and hockey; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to improve the standard of Indian cricket and hockey and if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the Indian Cricket Team faired poorly during the 1974 India-England Test series, the team had achieved the distinction earlier of winning two consecutive test series against England and one test series against West Indies during 1970—1973. The Indian Hockey team improved its position by finishing as runners up in the World Cup Hockey Tournament 1973 as against the third position in the last Olympic Games 1972.

(c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Government have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standards of games and sports in the country, including Cricket and Hockey also.

Assistance is given to National Sports Federations for holding of National Annual Championships coaching camps for seniors and juniors; and for participation in selected important tournaments abroad; as also for payment of Salaries of Asstt. Secretaries attached to the various National Sports Fderations.

On receipt of requests from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for holding coaching camps, construction of Stadia, purchase of sports equipment establishment of rural sports centres etc.

Sports Talent Scholarships Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

The University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in universities and colleges by providing funds for construction/improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of trained coaches.

Financial assistance is also extended to State Sports Councils for holding rural sports tournaments at Block, District and State levels, and for participation in the All India Rural Sports Tournaments held by the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports. Special coaching camps and tournaments for rural and tribal sportsmen in certain specified games viz. swimming for children of parents living on aquatic vocations; arcery for tribal youth; distance running for rural and tribal youth have been organised in order to broad base sports and games, and will continue to be organised during the current year again. In addition a Special meet in gymnastics is proposed for children of the 'NAT' community who earn their livelihood from acrobatic feats. All these events are being organised with financial assistance from Government.

Under the National Coaching Scheme services of trained sports coaches are being placed at the disposal of State Sports Council in order to assist them in their coaching programmes. Trained Sports Coaches have also been appointed in the various Nehru Yuvak Kendras set up in different districts to encourage sports activities in rural areas and to spot talent for further expert training.

To promote the game of Hockey, two new tournaments are proposed to be held during 1974-75 with full financial assistance from Government for Juniors during the current year. The first tournament would be for rural youth below the age of 16; and the second would be the Asian School Boys Invitation Hockey Tournament, to be held in India.

"Youth against dirt and Disease" Programme

877. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched a "Youth against Dirt and Disease" Programme during the summer vacation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the States which have been implementing the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Special Camping Programme of "Youth Against Dirt and Disease" has been launched during 1974, as part of the National Service Scheme being implemented through various Universities and Colleges. The main components of the programme are: (i) environmental sanitation; (ii) medico-social work such as immunisation including primary vaccination; (iii) provision for potable water; and (iv) construction of Gobar Gas Plants wherever feasible. According to the information received so far, the States of Gujarat Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Orissa, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi or-

ganised this programme during the summer vacation by holding camps of about 25—30 students each for 10—15 days in rural areas and slums. About 10 per cent of the total participation is expected to be from non-student youth, who are being included in this campaign. The States which could not participate in the programme during the summer vacation are expected to launch it during other vacations in 1974.

Import of deep sea fishing trawler and their allotment

878 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of fishing trawelers for deep sea fishing likely to be imported this year and from which countries,

(b) whether the fishing trawlers have already been allotted to the applicants and if so, their names and

(c) the criteria under which the allocations were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE). (a) As yet no vessels have ben imported this year under the scheme of import of trawlers notified in June, 1973.

(b) and (c) The Government of India called for applications for import of trawlers in June 1973. The number of applications received from the various parties are as follows:—

Group	No of applications	No. of Vessels
1. Public Sector undertakings and State Governments.	9	26
2. Cooperatives	1	1
3. Larger houses	7	41
4. Small/medium firms	28	74
5. Individuals	28	75
TOTAL :	73	217

The cooperative could not be allotted any trawlers because they could not fulfil the financial and other conditions and they did not fill up their applications.

(ii) In the case of public sector corporations and State Governments, their applications were granted infull.

(iii) In the case of small firms, taking into account the capital intensive nature of the industry, the allotment was one each, subject to other conditions being fulfilled preference being given to firms having previous experience in fishing industry

(iv) Trawlers were allotted to individuals at the rate of one each, preference being given to those who had previous experience in fishing industry

(v) The big industrial houses were allotted two trawellers each subject to clearance under MRTP Act and their obtaining an industrial licence for setting up shore installations and being otherwise eligible for allotment.

(vi) In the case of parties who have already been allowed to import vessels under the scheme of 30 vessels introduced in 1968, applicants were considered only in cases in which the parties had taken effective steps for fulfilment of the condition of introducing indigenous vessels.

A list of allottees is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-7979/74]

New schemes for improvement of D.T.C. bus service

879 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN
SHRI VIJAYPAL SINGH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any more new schemes are likely to be introduced to improve the functioning of D.T.C after introducing the 'Green Line Service'; and

(b) if so, when and their main features?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Rationalisation of the entire route structure of Delhi Transport Corporation on a scientific basis is proposed to be effected in a phased manner. As a first step, 'Green Line Service' (now known as 'Sugam Seva') was started in March, 1974 with a ten minute frequency. This was followed by introduction of 'Mudrika Seva' on Ring Road from 22nd May 1974, the frequency in this case also being ten minutes. A few feeeder services have also been introduced to link the Sugam Seva/Mudrika Seva. It is proposed to establish one Central Terminal each at Central Secretariat, Karol Bagh and Mori Gate. It is further proposed to start some feeder services on the same pattern to cater to the needs of the city, in a phased manner. Besides some more major terminals will be provided on Ring Road where quick change over facilities will be available. The object of the whole scheme is to enable fast transit along straight routes with quick change-overs at one or two points.

Dissatisfaction among Scientists of Indian Agricultural, Research Institute

880 SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute are dissatisfied over their working conditions and are frustrated because of disparities among them;

(b) whether a large number of Scientists have echoed complaints similar to those of late Dr Vinod Shah regarding the unsatisfactory working conditions and disparities; and

(c) if so, the action taken to solve their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received from the Scientific and Technical Staff Association of the I.A.R.I. relating among others to the working conditions of scientists of the I.A.R.I. The main points represented by them are as under:—

(i) Rationalisation of the grades/cadres for research staff—Merger of the posts of Research Assistants, Senior Research Assistants and Class II with Junior Class I posts

(ii) Promotion of existing scientific staff irrespective of vacancies.

(iii) Reservation of 50 per cent vacancies in Junior Class I and 100 per cent upto Class II to be filled by promotion.

(iv) Adoption and implementation of U.G.C. Grades.

(v) Revision of pay scales

(vi) Setting up of the Grievance Cells, Staff Councils and Joint Consultative Machinery.

(vii) Discipline-wise placement of Junior Research Staff.

(viii) Shortage of residential accommodation.

(ix) Liberalisation of study facilities in the I.C.R.I. and admissions out side. Withdrawal of fees levied on the departmental students admitted in the Post Graduate School of the I.A.R.I.

(x) Expediting the preparation of seniority lists and quick finalisation of confirmation and quasi-permanency cases.

(c) The following is the position regarding the action taken relating to the above mentioned grievances:—

Items (i) and (ii): The question of rationalisation of structure and pay scales of scientists in the ICAR and their opportunities for career advance-

ment have bene dealt within the proposal for New Personnel System formulated for adoption in the Council. The proposal has been sent to the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for heir comments. After their comments are received, a final decision will be taken with the approval of the appropriate authority.

(iii) The ICAR Inquiry Committee recommended that 25 per cent of the vacancies in Junior Class I Scientific posts should be filled by Promotion. Orders have already been issued to the effect that 25 per cent of the vacancies in scientific posts in Junior Class I should be reserved for promotion from the lower grades. This applies to all Junior Class I posts lying vacant as on 31st March 1974. Director, I.A.R. I has been requested to implement immediately the decision.

(iv) The question of grant of U.G.C. grade of pay has also been dealt with in the aforesaid proposal on the New Personnel System formulated for adoption in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Please see remarks relating to items (i) and (ii) above.

(v) The Third Pay Commission did not examine the pay scales of I.C.A.R. However as per the Bye-laws of the I.C.A.R., the scales of pay applicable to the officers and staff in the service of the Society shall be the same as those prescribed by the Government of India for similar personnel except in cases where specially permitted. Revision of pay scales in the I.C.A.R. consequent on the Govt's decision regarding scales of pay in rerpect of Class II, III and IV employees of the Government of India notified on 13.11.1973 has already been given effect to and the arrears of pay to be paid in respect of these categories of employees as a result of the revision of pay scales have also been disbursed.

In respect of Class I Officers in the common categories of pay including Scientific Officers in the pre-revised scales of Rs. 400-950 and Rs. 700-1250, revised pay scales have been prescribed and in respect of those officers who have opted for revised scale, pay at the revised rate is being disbursed in the month of July, 1974 paid in August, 1974. The arrears of pay consequent on this revision would be disbursed in August, 1974. As regards other Class I Officers a detailed proposal has been put up to the F.A. (Ministry of Finance) for their concurrence. This proposal is receiving the attention of the Financial Adviser.

(vi) Instructions have already been issued to the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute for constituting Grievance Cells for each Division of the I.A.R.I. and also for the Institute as a whole to deal with the individual grievances of the officials of the Institute. In addition, a Staff Council Scheme has been drawn up for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and its Institutes. The Scheme was referred to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for their Administrative Reforms for their the scheme will be finalised with the approval of the Governing Body of the Council.

(vii) Discipline-wise placement of the staff is the practice in vogue. However, in cases where research workers of their own volition, applied for posts under a particular project belonging to another discipline, considering themselves suitable therefor on the basis of their qualifications and experience and were finally selected for that post, they are required to do the work of the project for which they were selected.

(viii) An scheme for construction of staff quarters for Indian Agricultural Research Institute was duly sanctioned. However, due to current ban on such construction, the work has been deferred.

(ix): Educational matters are dealt with by the Academic Council of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which is a deemed Univer-

sity under the U.G.C. Act. Departmental candidates have been admitted to the A.R.I., Post Graduate School during 1973-74, as during previous years. Applications were also forwarded by the I.A.R.I. for admission to other Universities. As regards recruitment Board headed by a former Member of the Union Public Service Commission has already started functioning and steps have been taken to fill up the vacant scientific post as spedity as possible.

Decline in Wheat yield in Punjab

881. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline by 25 per cent in the yield of wheat in Punjab;

(b) if so, the target fixed and actual production and the reasons for the decline in the yield rates; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve yields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A target of 58 lakh tonnes of wheat production was fixed for 1973-74 for Punjab State. The production was affected by untimely frost during the first fortnight of February, 1974, lack of winter rains and general shortage of fertilisers, electric power and diesel oil. However, to improve the situation steps were taken to augment supply of fertilisers diesel oil for lift irrigation besides making more power available for running tubewells for irrigation. The exact estimates of production have not yet become available.

Review Committee on Regional Engineering College

882. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on Regional Engineering Colleges has submitted its report to Government; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Among others the following major recommendations have been made by the Committee:

(1) There should be a Council of the Colleges with overall powers for both academic and administrative purposes.

(2) The individual Colleges should have autonomous Boards of Governors.

(3) Financing of the Colleges from two sources is not very satisfactory, and future financial responsibility for the Colleges should be entirely from the Central source.

The recommendations were considered by the All India Council for Technical Education, at its meeting held on the 17th May, 1974. While generally endorsing the recommendations of the Committee, the Council recommended that in place of Statutory Council for these Engineering Colleges, an Advisory Committee may be set up to advise on policy matters and for laying down guidelines for these Colleges.

The recommendations are under consideration of the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

Copies of the Review Committee Report have been placed in the Library of the Parliament

Fishing target during Fourth Plan

883 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU
SHRI C K. JAFFER SHERIEF

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the target fixed for fish production in the Fourth Five Year Plan has not been realised, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Originally it was proposed to raise the level of fish production during the Fourth Plan by 4.70 lakh tonnes. Later, in consultation with the State Governments, the target was raised to increase the level of production by 6.41 lakh tonnes. It is anticipated that the increase has been only of the order of 5 lakh tonnes thereby showing a marginal increase over the original target and a reduction compared to the revised target

(b) The shortfall in the fish production has been mainly on account of the reduced number of mechanised boats and medium fishing vessels that were introduced during the Fourth Plan period. Against a Fourth Plan target of introducing 5500 mechanised boats and 300 medium fishing vessels, only 5000 mechanised boats and 50 medium fishing were introduced. There have also been shortfalls in the fish seed production and rearing facilities thereby affecting the fish production from Inland sources also.

Enquiry into allegation of "over charging" in the sale of Flats constructed by D D.A.

884 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSIN be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the allegation of "over charging" in the sale of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b) Goyernment have appointed an Expert Committee on the Delhi Development Authority, which will *inter alia* assess the policy in regard to the fixation of price and disposal of houses/flats by the Delhi Development Authority

शहरों तथा कस्बों में विकास हेतु राज्यों को निदेश

885. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने राज्यों को शहरी विकास के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निदेश दिये हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को अपने राज्य में शहरों तथा कस्बों के विकास के लिये स्पष्ट भूमि सम्बन्धी नीतियां को अपनाने के लिये कहा गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है, और

(ग) राज्यों की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (ग) आवास तथा नगर

विकास के राज्य मंत्रियो के सम्मेलन में 31 मई से 2 जून 1974 तक हुए सम्मेलन में महानगरीय तथा अन्य नगरीय क्षेत्रो मे एकीकृत विकास पर विचार-विमर्श किया जिसमे क्षेत्रीय आयोजना, नगर विकास प्राधिकरणो की स्थापना तथा नगर विकास की एक युक्तियुक्त नीति बनाने के लिये नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना के लिए एक व्यापक विधेयक बनाने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया गया था।

विश्वविद्यालय अध्यापकों की पेंशन, पदोन्नति तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में विषमताएं

886. श्री श्रीकृष्ण पटनायक : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विश्वविद्यालयो के अध्यापको आदि के पेंशन पदोन्नति तथा अन्य सुविधाओ मे विषमताए हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ,

(ग) क्या इस असमानता को कम किये जाने तथा सारे विश्वविद्यालयो मे एक प्रकार की व्यवस्था किये जाने के विषय पर विचार करने के लिये विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की एक बैठक मई के अन्तिम सप्ताह म बगलौर में आयोजित की गई थी, और

(घ) यदि हा तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) (क) और (ख) वेतन वेतनमानों म अध्यापकों की की नियुक्ति, उनकी सेवा शर्तें, भविष्य और पेंशन निधि तथा अध्यापको को दिए जाने वाले अन्य लाभो के संबंधान म संबंधित उपबंध प्रत्यक विश्वविद्यालय के अपने-अपने अधिनियमो, कानूनो और अध्यादेशो में दिए गए हैं। इन उपबंधो के ठीक-ठीक ब्यौरे उपलब्ध नही है किन्तु वे विभिन्न राज्यो मे अलग-अलग है।

(ग) और (घ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने जून 1974 को हुई अपनी बैठक मे सरकार द्वारा हाल ही मे घोषित विश्वविद्यालय और कालेज अध्यापको के परिशोधित वेतन मान के संदर्भ मे अध्यापको की सेवा शर्तो से सम्बन्धित मामलो पर विचार किया था। आयोग की सिफारिशो की जांच की जा रही है।

Decline in Food Production during last year

887 SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any decline in foodgrain production during the last year, and

(b) the food production in our country during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b). The production of foodgrains in the country declined from 105 2 million tonnes during 1971-72 to 95 2 million tonnes during 1972-73 Final estimates of production of foodgrains for the year 1973-74 have not yet become available. However, according to present indications, the production of foodgrains during 1973-74 is expected to be considerably higher than that in 1972-73

अतिग्रस्त अनाज तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किया गया प्रबन्ध व्यय

888. **श्री आर० वी० वडे :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम की देख-रेख में गत तीन वर्षों में अलग-अलग कितना और कौन सा अनाज अतिग्रस्त हुआ ;

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में वर्ष वार प्रति क्विंटल कितना-कितना प्रबन्ध व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) क्या अनाज की क्षति को रोकने के लिए प्रबन्ध व्यय को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव हो रही है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) से (ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in States

889 SHRI R. V SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI P M. MEHTA:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have provided Rs. 522 crores for the development of animal husbandry and dairying during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the break-up of the amount to be allotted to all the States for the development of animal husbandry and dairying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) An outlay of Rs. 540.135 crores has been tentatively allocated for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 251 49 crores has been allocated to different States for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying during the Fifth Plan. The remaining amount of Rs. 288.645 crores has been allocated for Union Territories and under Central and Centrally Sponsored Sector as shown below:

	Tentative public sector Plan outlay allocated for development of Animal Husbandry & Dairying during Fifth Plan (Rs. in crores)
States	251 49
Union Territories	11 995
Central Sector	210 15
Centrally Sponsored Sector	66 50
TOTAL	540 135

A statement giving the tentative allocation of Fifth Plan outlay for development of Animal Husbandry and Dairying to different States is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

States	Tentative Fifth Plan allocation for development of Animal Husbandary and the Dairying.
1. Andhra Pradesh . .	14 62
2 Assam	10 59
3. Bihar . . .	15 42
4. Gujarat . . .	12 34
5. Haryana	14·20

1		2
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	5·90
7.	Jammu & Kashmir .	10·18
8.	Karnataka . . .	19 25
9.	Kerala	10·00
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	15 00
11.	Maharashtra . . .	20 00
12.	Manipur . . .	2·40
13.	Meghalaya . . .	3 55
14.	Nagaland . . .	3 00
15.	Orissa . . .	5 68
16.	Punjab . . .	16 97
17.	Rajasthan . . .	13·00
18.	Tamil Nadu . . .	18 40
19.	Tripura . . .	2·57
20.	Uttar Pradesh . .	24·00
21.	West Bengal . .	14 42
	Total	251 49

Tube-wells sanctioned in Gujarat

890. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL.
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube wells sanctioned for the State of Gujarat, District-wise during the year 1973-74; and

(b) the number proposed to be sanctioned during 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, when received.

Poultry units in Gujarat

891. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish poultry units under Applied Nutrition Programme in the State of Gujarat with a view to providing protein rich food to infants, school children and expectant mothers in villages;

(b) if so, the units established so far and the expenditure incurred on that programme by the State of Gujarat;

(c) whether any assistance from the Centre was given, and

(d) if so, the quantum of financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (Shri B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 278 units have so far been established involving an expenditure of Rs. 11,83,300.

(c) and (d). Applied Nutrition Programme, with its main components including 'Poultry', is a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme operating with the assistance of the—(i) Central Government; (ii) the UNICEF; and (iii) the State's contribution. The Central assistance involving an amount of Rs. 34,000 per Applied Nutrition Programme Block per annum was being provided upto the end of the Fourth Plan period.

The State Government of Gujarat have, however, intimated that they have established these poultry units with no Central financial assistance provided therefor.

Damage to Foodgrains due to Pests

892. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodgrains damaged by pests during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 so far;

(b) whether any five year comprehensive scheme has been submitted by the Pest Control, a private firm, to Government to save food through pest control measures; and

(c) if so, the reactions of the Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No precise estimates are available for the loss in foodgrains due to pests as no systematic survey has been undertaken A Committee of Experts appointed by the Government to assess the losses during post harvest handling have, in their interim report, assessed the damage during post harvest stages at 9.33 per cent as under:—

States where the loss is caused	Percentage
Threshing Yard	1·68%
Transport	0·15%
Processing	0 92%
Storesage	
Rodents	2·50%
Birds	0·85%
Insects	2·55%
Mositure	0·68%
	9·33

(b) and (c). No such scheme for pest control has been received by the Government. The Firm M/s. Pest Control, had, however, submitted a scheme in 1969, to control rodents on an all-India basis. The scheme involved a total outlay of Rs. 240 crores over a five-year period. The Government was of the view that before launching on such an expensive scheme, pilot studies would be necessary. In the meantime, the Government have also since set up a high-level National Rodent Control Board to consider the problems of rodent control in a comprehensive manner and to recommend various measures required to be taken in this connection. The scheme received from M/s. Pest Control India Pvt. Ltd. will also be considered by this Board.

Meeting of Indian Olympic Association held in New Delhi

893. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Indian Olympic Association was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what were the main decisions taken in this meeting in regard to Asian Games to be held in Tehran?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir. According to Press, reports a meeting of the General Council of Indian Olympic Association was held on 26th May, 1974.

(b) Information regarding the main decisions taken has been called for from the Indian Olympic Association and will be laid on the Table of House when received.

Higher Technical Education in Rural Areas

894 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is dearth of colleges and institutions imparting higher technical education in rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening more of such institutions in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir. Institutions imparting technical education are widely dispersed in rural as well as urban areas of the country. In a number of institutions in rural areas, the demand for admission has been less than the facilities available.

(b) Does not arise.

Affairs of various Sports Federations

895. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken steps to put in order the affairs of the various Sports Federations in the country as promised in Parliament during the discussion on the Ministry's demands for grants this year;

(b) if so, the steps taken and outcome thereof; and

(c) whether any step has been taken to give powers to the sports Council of India for effectively handling the affairs of these Federations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). As stated in answer to Unstarred Question No. 8620 on 29th April, 1974, Government have communicated to the National Sports Federations/Associations guidelines for determining their eligibility for Government assistance, and had given them time for the purpose upto 15th September, 1974. The outcome of the guidelines would be assessed after the prescribed date.

(c) The Sports Federations/Associations are private registered societies, and Government have no intention of interfering in their autonomous functioning. The All India Council of Sports advises the Government of India on all matters relating to promotion of sports and games in the country. The Council would be consulted by Government on issues arising out of the implementation of the said guidelines.

Wheat and Rice to Kerala during Last Three Years

896. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice supplied to Kerala in each month of last three years; and

(b) what was the requirement for Kerala during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8097/74.]

(b) The requirement of rice and wheat as also of other grains is elastic to a considerable extent depending on availability of rice and wheat *vis-a-vis* other substitutable grains and foodstugs, their comparative prices, levels of incomes, popu-

lation growth and extent of urbanisation etc.

With the improvement in food situation from 1969-70 up to middle of 1972, the State Government used to draw foodgrains from Central stock more or less according to their requirements; Central Government did not also insist on a formal statement of demand from the State Goverament. It was only towards the end of 1972 that the State Government started sending regularly demands for foodgrains (mostly in respect of wheat) from the Central Government. The demands received from the Kerala State for the year 1973 are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8079/74]

किसानों को तुरन्त भुगतान

897. **श्री रामरतन शर्मा** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली है कि किसानों से गेहूं खरीदते समय सरकारी कर्मचारी उन्हें तुरन्त रुपये का भुगतान नहीं करते और उन्हें रुपये लेने के लिए सप्ताहों दौड़-धूप करनी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने किसानों को तुरन्त भुगतान करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के बंगलों के नवीनीकरण पर व्यय

898. **श्री रामरतन शर्मा**: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों के बंगलों का नवीनीकरण करने तथा उनमें नया फर्नीचर डलवाने एवं उन्हें और सुविधाजनक बनाने का निर्णय अभी हाल में किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसमें कितना खर्च आयेगा, और

(ग) इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) जी, नहीं। नया फर्नीचर खरीदने पर प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है। तथापि फर्नीचर साज-सामान तथा बिजली के उपकरणों की लागत दिसम्बर 1966 में निर्धारित की गई सीमा से काफी बढ़ जाने के कारण, फर्नीचर साज सामान तथा बिजली के उपकरणों की लागत की वित्तीय-सीमा को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायामूर्ति के मामले में 30,000 रुपये से 38,500 रुपये तथा न्यायाधीशों के मामले में 20,000 रुपये से 30,000 रुपये तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rate for Wheat Offered by M.P. Government

899. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.P. Government has offered to pay Rs. 125 per quintal to Kisans of the

State for the wheat they sell to the Government;

(b) whether the Kisans have been told that if they refuse to sell, their confiscated stocks will be acquired at Rs. 105; and

(c) whether this policy has the sanction or sympathy of the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In order to supplement the procurement of wheat under the scheme of trader's levy, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have also resorted to direct purchases from the producers through the State Commodities Trading Corporation by offering a price of Rs. 125 per quintal. The State Government made known its intention to requisition stocks under the Madhya Pradesh Wheat Stocks Requisitioning Order, 1973 at Rs. 105 per quintal, in case the requisite quantities were not delivered by the cultivators.

A certain degree of flexibility to suit local conditions is implied for achieving the overall objectives of the new wheat policy.

Open Market Price of Wheat in different States on 15th April and 15th June, 1974

900. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the open market selling price of wheat in different States of the Union and Union Territories on 15th April and 15th June, 1974; and

(b) the reasons for the large disparities in selling prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) The price variations could be attributed to several factors including the following:—

1. Heavy drawal of stocks in surplus States.

2. Availability in the deficit States being affected by irregular flow of supply from the surplus States or transport bottlenecks.

3. Holding of stocks at all levels in the expectation of still higher prices etc.

Level of wholesale prices of wheat in important wheat producing States.

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Union Territory	Variety	Price as on	
		15th April, 1974 (or near about)	15th June, 1974 (or near about)
Bihar (Khagaria)	Mexican	200	185
	Traditional	205	188
Gujarat	Traditional	165—175	155—190
Haryana	Mexican	107—109	116—120
	Traditional	115—126	124—136
Karnataka (Bangalore)	Traditional	250	240
Madhya Pradesh	Mexican	130—150	148—185
	Traditional	135—155	155—190

1	2	3	
Maharashtra (Nagpur)	Traditional	165	175
Punjab	Mexican	90—131	108—115
Rajasthan (Sriganganagar)	Traditional	120	130
Uttar Pradesh	Mexican Traditional	122—155 130—159	119—145 118—150
Delhi	Mexican	N.A.	150

N.A.—Not available.

Teachers Rendered Surplus on Introduction of 10+2 Years Schooling

901. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers who will be rendered surplus on account of the introduction of 10+2 years schooling in Delhi from 1975; and

(b) whether and how they shall be absorbed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The details regarding the introduction of 10+2 years schooling in Delhi are being worked out. Government have, however, taken a decision to utilise the services of all the existing teachers, so as to make the educational system more effective. Consequently no teacher will be rendered surplus.

Anomaly in Grade II Teachers of Delhi Schools on Implementation of Pay Commission Recommendations

902. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has reduced the salary and rate of increments of teachers getting grade II in Delhi schools;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to remove this anomaly; and

(c) the action taken on the memorandum from the Joint Council of Grade II teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) In the case of the Trained Graduate Teachers and other teachers working in the same grade, the Third Pay Commission has recommended lesser rates of increment and slightly lesser starting salary.

(b) and (c). The matter is under active consideration of Government.

Instructions to States for Dehoarding of Foodgrains

903. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether dehoarding of foodgrains campaign launched by U.P. Government met with success;

(b) whether this was done at the instance of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, whether similar instructions have been issued to all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As on 26th July, 1974, 41672 tonnes of wheat has been dehoarded during the current campaign lodged by the U.P. Government.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have constantly impressed on the State Governments the need to enforce strictly the various Food Control Orders. The State Governments have also strengthened their enforcement machinery to deal effectively with the hoarders and black marketeers.

Restoration of cut in Sugarcane Prices by Sugar Mills in U.P.

904 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 32 sugar mills in U.P. which had enforced a cut of Rs. 2/- a quintal in the sugarcane prices at the end of 1973-74 crushing season, have agreed to restore the cut with retrospective effect from the date it was effected; and

(b) if so, when this is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Out of 32 sugar mills, which had enforced a cut of Rs. 2 per quintal in the sugarcane price in the 1st week of April, 1974, 23 sugar mills have restored it with retrospective effect. Seven mills restored it from the 10th April and the remaining two from the 21st April, 1974.

Enforcement of compulsory Retirement of University and College teachers

905. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATON, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have decided to enforce compulsory retirement of teachers including heads of the institutions in all Indian Universities and Colleges at 60; and

(b) if so, whether protests have been lodged against this decision of the U.G.C. by the Teachers' Organisations; and if so, reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) (a) and (b). In its meeting held in June, 1974, the University Grants Commission considered matters relating to conditions of service, including age of retirement of teachers, in the context of the revised salary scales of University and College teachers recently announced by the Government. The recommendations made by the Commission are under examination.

Cut in Outlay on Agriculture during 1974-75

906. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual plan (1974-75) outlay for agriculture has been cut off from Rs. 310.72 crores to Rs. 260.11 crores by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Government are aware that the original outlay of Rs. 310.72 crores was finalised at a meeting with various Departments of the Union Agriculture Ministry; and

(c) if so, the reasons of this cut on farm outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). It is true that originally an outlay of nearly Rs. 310 crores was contemplated for Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of the various Departments of Ministry of Agriculture for 1974-75. This was only a tentative figure and was subsequently reduced to Rs. 265.76 crores. The final figure was settled only when tentative outlays in respect of Central and Centrally sponsored schemes of all the Ministries had been discussed, and an overall picture was available to the Planning Commission. In deciding the final outlay for the Central and Centrally sponsored schemes, the position of overall resources availability was also taken into account.

The above amount of Rs. 265.76 crores is in addition to Rs. 359.96 crores provided in the Plans of the States and Rs. 11.55 crores in those of the Union Territories.

Grants from Social Welfare Department to Institutions in Quilon (District Kerala)

907 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the names of the institutions of Quilon district of Kerala which asked for grants from Social Welfare Department during the financial year 1973-74 as also the amount of grant provided to each of these institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): No grants were given directly by the Department of Social Welfare. However, grants to the following institutions were given by the Central Social Welfare Board during 1973-74 in Quilon district:—

		Rs.
1.	Veliyam panchayathi Vanitha Samajam, Odanavattom P.O. Kottarakkara, Quilon Distt. Keral..	2610·00
2.	Indira Vanitha Samajam, Naranganam, Via Pathanamthitta.	2090·00
3.	Desasevini Vanitha Samajam, Elanthoor Via Pathanamthitta.	2860 00
4.	Kasturba Vanitha Samajam, Perumon, Perinad.	2630·00
5.	Gandhi Smaraka Gramaseva Kendram South Thuvayoor, Adoor.	2880·00
6.	Quilon Ladies Club, Quilon.	2880 00
7.	Kasturba Smaraka Mahila Samajam, Nedugolam.	2900 00
8.	Perinad Panchayat Vinayasree Vanitha Samajam, Chemmakkad, Perinad.	2630 00
9.	Ezhukone Panchayat Gramodharana Mahila Samajam, Elaikadom Ezhukone.	500 00
10.	Sadanandapuram Mahila Samajam Sadanandapuram	500·00
11.	Sree Chitra Vilasom Vanitha Samajam, Co-op. Society Ltd Adoor	5252 00
12.	Grama Seva Mahila Samajam, Elanthoor, Via Thiruvalla.	5232 00
13.	Desa Sevini Vanitha Samajam, Neeravil, Perinad.	5484·00
14.	Vellimom Desa Sevini Samajam, Vellimon, Kundara.	5079·00
15.	Sakthikulangara Vanitha Samajam, Sakthikulangara	4782·00
16.	Sree Kamala Nehru Smarak, Samoohya Vikasana Mahila Samajam, Parippalli, Quilon distt.	3000·00

Information regarding institutions which may have asked for grants but not sanctioned any is not readily available.

Supply of Vanaspati and Kerosene Oil to Kerala

908. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister and Food Minister of Kerala recently requested the Central Government to supply more of vanaspati ghee and kerosene oil to meet the requirements of the State;

(b) if so, the additional quantity of vanaspati ghee, kerosene oil Government propose to supply to the State; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). No such request regarding vanaspati has been received recently from the Chief Minister of Kerala. In any case, there is no centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati.

Regarding kerosene, following the request of the Food Minister of Kerala for enhancement in the State's allocation, an *ad-hoc* additional allotment of 700 tonnes of Kerosene oil was made to Kerala in April, 1974 by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

Supply of Fertilisers on the basis of Area of Land held by a Farmer

909. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to supply fertilisers to each farmer for cultivation in relation to land held by each farmer;

(b) if so, the number of farmers in the country; and

(c) the ratio of fertilizers supplied to the farmers in relation to cultivable land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government of India makes only Statewise allocations of imported and domestically produced fertilisers. The basis on which the fertilisers are to be distributed to the farmers within the State is to be determined by the State Government.

(b) As per 1971 population census, the total number of cultivators in the country is 78.7 million.

(c) The latest information available is of 1970-71, in which year the total consumption was 22 56 lakh tonnes of nutrients and the total cultivable area was 1803 46 lakh hectares. Thus the ratio in 1970-71 was 12.47 Kgs. per hectare

Target of Wheat and Rice Fixed and procured during the Last Three Years

910. SHRI K M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the procurement of the wheat and rice for each State during the last three years cropwise and year-wise; and

(b) the quantity procured in each State, each year during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) 2 statements are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8080/74].

Purchase Price of Rice in West Bengal

911. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States rice was sold in high prices;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether while West Bengal Government is paying Rs. 110|- a

quintal for the rice levied from West Bengal farmers, the West Bengal Government purchased rice from U.P. at Rs. 220/- per quintal through the Essential Commodities Corporation; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No price restrictions have been imposed on the sale of rice after the fulfilment of levy obligations and as such it is sold at the market prices.

(c) and (d). The procurement price of standard variety rice which is collected from the millers is Rs. 112.20 per quintal in West Bengal. It is understood from the Government of U.P. that the Provincial Cooperative Federation, Lucknow has purchased 1700 tonnes from the open market at an average price of Rs. 213.09 per quintal and that the Government of West Bengal were allowed to purchase and export to West Bengal 4000 tonnes of levy free rice and 1000 tonnes of paddy through P.C.F., Lucknow from the open market.

Rural Housing Board Scheme for Construction of Houses for Low Income Group in Gujarat

912. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has approved the Rural Housing Board Scheme for the construction of houses for the low income group and has decided to guarantee a loan of Rs. 120 crores to be obtained from L.I.C.;

(b) if so, what are the main schemes of the Board; and

(c) how many houses will be constructed in the State of Gujarat during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Government of Gujarat have approved a low income group housing scheme formulated by the Gujarat Rural Housing Board for construction of houses for the benefit of marginal farmers and economically weaker sections in the rural areas. The State Government propose to obtain a loan of Rs. 120.00 lakhs from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for financing the scheme. It would be possible for the Board to construct about 2,000 houses during the current year provided the loan becomes available under the Scheme, the entire amount is to be recovered from the beneficiaries.

Recommendation of the Narula Committee on Site Selection for a New Shipyard

913. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Transport Ministry has referred the recommendation of the Narula Committee on site selection for a new shipyard to a team of foreign consultants for the final selection of the site;

(b) if so, whether Hajira is one of the four sites in the country recommended by the Committee;

(c) when the foreign experts will submit their report; and

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The various technical and economic aspects presented by a Techno-Economic Working Group of officers, headed by Brigadier O. P. Narula, are under consideration of the Government. Negotiations have recently been held with certain foreign consultants for preparation of the Preli-

minary Project Reports for the sites found suitable by the Working Group. A final decision regarding location of ship building yards during the Fifth Plan will be taken by the Government after receipt and evaluation of the Preliminary Project Reports.

Help to educated unemployed by Gujarat in opening fair price shops

914. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has helped 2200 educated unemployed to open fair price shops in accessible and backward areas of the State;

(b) if so, whether the State is planning to provide more fair price shops to the educated unemployed persons; and

(c) in view of this success, whether the Union Government have asked other States also to introduce such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Government of Gujarat have reported that during the year 1973-74, 332 candidates were trained under the scheme to provide employment to educated unemployed. Out of them, 129 opened fair price shops during 1973-74 and the remaining are expected to open fair price shops in 1974-75.

(b) The State Government is considering to give 270 more fair price shops under the scheme in the year 1974-75.

(c) Opening of fair price shops in a State is the responsibility of the State Government and it is for the State Government to decide the criteria for allotment of fair price shops.

Demand by All India cane growers Association to publish Bhargava Commission report and nationalise Sugar Industry

915. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Action Committee of the All India Cane Growers' Association has urged the Government to publish the Bhargava Committee report on Sugar Industry and nationalise the Sugar Industry; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir. However, communications have been received from the President and other office bearers of the All India Cane growers' Association urging the nationalisation of the sugar industry.

(b) The issue of nationalisation of the sugar industry is under examination of the Government in the context of the Report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission. It is proposed to lay the Report on the Tables of both the Houses during the current session.

Allotment of Vanaspati lying with Ganesh Flour Mills

916. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration wanted to get allotted the Vanaspati which was lying with the Ganesh Flour Mills; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Delhi Administration has confirmed

that M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills have been supplying vanaspati regularly in harmony with the procedure for distribution prescribed from time to time, and that there had been no occasion for it to make any request to Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Deep-boring rigs for tube-wells in Bahraich (U.P.)

917. SHRI B R. SHUKLA. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deep-boring rigs are manufactured in India;

(b) whether they are imported from outside;

(c) whether due to non supply of deep boring rigs to U.P., construction of exploratory tube wells in the areas comprised in Sirsia and Jamanaha blocks of District Bahraich (U.P) is being held up; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Deep boring rigs of various types are being manufactured in the country. However, extra heavy or specialised types of rigs have yet to be imported from abroad.

(c) Yes Sir. Deep exploratory drilling in parts of Bahraich district in U P. is held up due to lack of heavy specialised rigs required for drilling in this area.

(d) Efforts are being made to procure rigs which are suitable for drilling in such formations.

Irregular Supply of Ration in Delhi

918. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of wheat/rice through the Fair Price Shops in the Union Territory of Delhi is irregular during the last three/four months causing hardships to the middle/low income group of people; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply ration regularly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendation of Minor Port Committee headed by Brigadier Narula

919 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHAPATRA.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of Minor Port Committee headed by Brigadier O. P Narula on Minor Ports; and

(b) what is the reaction of Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Chanbali Minor Port in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government of India have forwarded the Report of the Minor Ports Committee, 1973 headed by Brig O P. Narula to the State Governments concerned for necessary action The provision in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for Centrally sponsored Minor Ports Scheme is limited only to spill-over schemes and no outlay has been provided for new schemes Any new scheme relating to minor ports will have to be provided for by the Governments concerned as part of the

State Plan. As such, the development of the minor port, Chandbali, should be considered by the Government of Orissa.

Amount for repairing work of Jagannath Temple

920. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount advanced by the Government of repairing work in the Jagannath Temple at Puri; and

(b) what is the progress made in this regard to save the temple?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has been initially sanctioned for the repairs to this Temple in addition to staff to be appointed specifically in connection with repairs to the Temple. The required staff is likely to be appointed soon. Steps are being taken to prepare detailed estimate for the work. As soon as the estimates have been prepared, the necessary additional funds will be sanctioned. Necessary drawings of the Temple have, however, been made ready. The work will be commenced during the current financial year.

House building advance to the Central Government Employees belonging to State of Jammu and Kashmir

921. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees who belong to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and are working in this State are not able to get any loan for house building, as is the case in other States of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination by the Central Government;

(c) whether this matter is under the consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the period for which the matter has been under consideration of the Central Government; and

(e) the likely date by which a decision would be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (e). One of the pre-requisites for the grant of house building advance is that house/flat constructed/purchased with the help of the advance should be mortgaged in favour of the President. Because of a legal difficulty, immovable property in Jammu and Kashmir State cannot be mortgaged in favour of the President. The matter has been examined in consultation with the State Government/Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Law. The State Government have now agreed to stand guarantee for repayment of loan by Central Government employees. The form of Guarantee has been referred to the State Government and, after their approval, necessary instructions will be issued to all concerned.

Tankers acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India from Japan

922. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the tankers (ships) acquired by the Shipping Corporation of India from Mitsubishi Company of Japan upto date;

(b) whether any more tankers are also proposed to be acquired;

(c) if so, the likely date by which they would be acquired; and

(d) the price paid to the Company by the Corporation in each case so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Shipping Corporation of India have acquired the following 4 tankers from M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Japan so far, and have paid their full price of Rs. 13.85 crores each approximately:—

(1) M. T. Netaji Subhas Bose.

(2) M. T. Vivekananda.

(3) M. T. Chatrapati Shivaji.

(4) M. T. B. R. Ambedkar.

The following two tankers are under construction with M/s. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and 20 per cent of the total price of Rs. 13.85 crores approximately in each case has so far been paid:—

Name	Expected Delivery
M. T. SATYAMURTI	July 1975
M.T. LOKAMANYA TILAK	Sept. 1975

Ships acquired by India from Foreign Countries

923. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ships acquired by India from foreign countries during the past three years;

(b) the names of the countries from which they have been acquired and the number acquired from each country;

(c) whether it is proposed to acquire more ships during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, their number, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The number of ships acquired by India from various foreign countries during the past three years are as under:—

Name of Country	No. of Ships			Total
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
1	2	3	4	5
Thailand	1	..	..	1
German Democratic Republic	2	4	2	8
Fedral Republic of Germany	3	4	1	8
Denmark	1	..	1	2
United Kingdom	2	..	4	6
France	..	1	..	1
Sweden	..	1	1	2
Spain	..	2	1	3

1	2	3	4	5
Hongkong	..	3	3	6
Norway	.	1	4	4
Rumania	..	.	2	2
Yugoslavia	.	.	1	1
Japan	.	..	2	2
USSR	..	.	4	4
				50

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The country-wise number of ships already delivered and those yet to be delivered during 1974-75 are as under :—

Name of Country	Already delivered	Expected to be delivered
Japan	3	
USSR	1	1
German Democratic Republic	1	2
United Kingdom	3	2
Federal Republic of Germany	2	..
Yugoslavia	2	5
Norway	1	.
Spain	1	1
Belgium	1	
Rumania	..	4
	15	15

The number of ships yet to be ordered during the current financial year has not been finalised

Age of 65 crossed by Vice Chancellors of Universities

924. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 668 on the 15th April, 1974 regarding uniformity in selection, appointment and tenure of Vice-Chancellors and state:

(a) whether any of the Vice-Chancellors in the Central Universities and those in the Universities located in the Centrally Administered Territories have crossed the age of 65; and

(b) if so, the names of the Universities and the Vice-Chancellors concerned?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in number of exploration and excavation conducted by Archaeological Survey of India

925. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of explorations and excavations conducted by the Archaeological Survey of India have declined from 34 in 1969-70 to 26 in 1970-71 and to 5 in 1971-72; and

(b) the reasons for this sharp decline?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir. But, the figures for 1971-72 are in respect of major excavations only. During this period, excavation programme was approved for 17 Universities in 1969; again for 17 in 1970-71; and for 19 in 1971-72.

(b) The Archaeology Review Committee, set up by the Government of India in 1965, had recommended that excavation and exploration activities should be removed from the functions of the Circle Superintending Archaeologists of the Survey, so that they might be able to concentrate their efforts more effectively on the preservation of monuments. Furthermore, the Committee had felt that in view of the heavy administrative responsibility of the Circle, the Officers undertaking excavations were unable to devote adequate time for the preparation of excavation-reports, which led to the reports falling in arrears. It was further recommended by the Committee that in the Survey, excavation work may be undertaken by the Excavation Branches independent of the Circles, and had, acordingly, recommended separate staff for this work. Major excavations, therefore, are now being undertaken by the Excavation Branches of the Survey. So far as exploration is concerned, due to limited allocation under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the Survey found itself unable to carry out the large scale programme of Village-to-Village Survey of Antiquarian Remains. The Committee had, however, expressed the hope that the Universities should be able to develop their resources, so that they might participate more energetically in the programme of excavations and explorations. Keeping this in view, in the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to undertake the Scheme of Village-to-Village survey with the active co-operation of the Universities and the State Departments of Archaeology.

Transport and communication facilities for the development programmes in Tripura

926. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no sufficient transport and communication facilities

for the development programmes in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to develop the communication system in the territory?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) in 1970-71, the total length of roads, other than municipal roads, in Tripura was 5862 kms. The total length of roads per 100 sq. kms of area in Tripura works out to 58.6 kms as against 39.2 kms for the country However, surfaced roads per 100 sq kms of area in Tripura is only 8.7 kms as against 12.4 kms for the country In Tripura about 14 per cent of the total road length is surfaced as against 32 per cent for the country

(b) In the Fourth Plan the total outlay for roads in Tripura was Rs 5.21 crores and for road transport Rs 0.60 crore against which likely expenditure is Rs 6.26 crores and Rs 2.14 crores respectively. In the draft Fifth Plan, an outlay of Rs 7.00 crores including Rs 4.00 crores for Minimum Needs Programme and a further sum of Rs. 1.00 crores for Road Transport has been envisaged

In addition funds for the development of State Roads are also provided under Central Road Fund

Slaughter houses during Fifth Plan

927. SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to build more slaughter houses during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Under the central scheme for modernisation of slaughter houses, four corporation for establishing modern slaughter houses are under formation in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal and Goa. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made during Fifth plan for setting up 10 more modern slaughter houses.

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलना

928. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान के 10 जिलों का 55 प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल रेगिस्तान है,

(ख) यदि हां तो इतने अधिक क्षेत्र को उपजाऊ भूमि में बदलने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस उद्देश्य के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सहायता लेने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वी० वी० मौर्य) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान में 8 जिले बहुत रेगिस्तानी है। यह रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र 1.76 लाख वर्ग कि० मी० है जो राज्य के कुल क्षेत्र का 51 प्रतिशत बनता है।

2. राजस्थान में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये राजस्थान नहर का निर्माण एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। इस परियोजना का उद्देश्य व्यास और रावी नदियों के पानी को उत्तर-पश्चिमी राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों तक पहुचाना है। राजस्थान नहर परियोजना जो 215 कि० मी० है पश्चिमी राजस्थान में लगभग 12.65 लाख हैक्टार क्षेत्र की सिचाई के लिये लगभग रावी-व्यास का पानी 8 एम० ए० एफ०

उपलब्ध हो सकेगा । परियोजना की कुल लागत लगभग 208 करोड़ रुपये है । यह परियोजना दो चरणों से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है । प्रथम चरण की लागत 119 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें फीडर कैनल 195 कि० मी० लम्बी मुख्य नहर का संबद्ध वितरण प्रणाली शामिल है । यह कार्य 1973–74 तक पूरी तरह तैयार हो गया है । दूसरे चरण को जिसमे मुख्य नहर का शेष 170 मील क्षेत्र तथा सम्बद्ध वितरण व्यवस्था शामिल है पांचवी योजना मे शुरू किया जाएगा । इस परियोजना की ओर श्रमिको को आकर्षित करने के लिये अक्तूबर 1968 मे एक विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम परियोजना चालू की गई । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण कार्य मे लगे मजदूरो को राज सहायता प्राप्त दरो पर खाने की चीजे सप्लाई की जाती रही है और बिक्री की आमदनी को राजस्थान नहर कमान्ड क्षेत्र मे भूमि विकास भूमि संरक्षण पशुपालन वन नर्सरी तथा पोधरोपण आदि से सम्बन्धित योजनाओ के लिये काम में लाया जाना था । चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान सड़को विपणन सुविधाओ आदि मूल सुविधाओ के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा धन राशि दी गई थी और राज्य सरकार ने समेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के लिये सभी आवश्यक आदान और सेवाएं प्रदान की । सिचाई क्षमता को वैज्ञानिक तथा उपयुक्त ढंग से उपयोग मे लाने के लिये इस क्षेत्र के लिये एक भूमि तथा जल प्रबंध मार्गदर्शी परियोजना भी स्वीकृत की गई है । राजस्थान नहर तथा चम्बल (राजस्थान) कमान्ड क्षेत्रों मे समेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम शुरू करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने हेतु विश्व बैंक/ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ हाल ही में कुछ करार तय किए गए हैं ।

(3) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये दो मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं शुरू की गई हैं जिनमे बारमेर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों में लगभग 117.25 लाख रुपये की लागत वनरोपण, भूमि संरक्षण, घासस्थली का विकास, चरागाह विकास आदि योजनाए शामिल हैं इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्थान के 10 चुने हुए जिलो का सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अतर्गत धन राशि भी दान की गई । इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य मरुस्थल, लघु सिचाई, भूमि संरक्षण, वनरोपण तथा सड़कों आदि उत्पादनशील तथा श्रमप्रधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था करके चुने हुए जिलो मे अभाव की स्थिति को कम करना है । पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे अब इस कार्यक्रम का एक समेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के रूप मे नवीकरण किया गया है । चुने हुए क्षेत्रों मे परिस्थिति सम्बन्धी असन्तुलन को कम करने के अतिरिक्त पांचवी योजना अवधि मे सिचाई ससाधनो के प्रबन्ध तथा विकास, मृदा तथा नमी सरक्षण, वनरोपण शुष्क भूमि तकनीकोजी का प्रयोग और डेरी उद्योग से सम्बद्ध पशु विकास पर विशेष बल दिया जायेगा इन क्षेत्रों की स्रोत क्षमता सम्बन्धी उपर्युक्त नीति के आधार पर रिपोर्टों को तैयार । सशोधित किया जा रहा है । जोधपुर तथा नागौर के जिला मे इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त करने का भी विचार है ।

4. समेकित शुष्क भूमि कृषि विकास परियोजनाओं को योजनाओ को शुरू करके रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रो को विकसित करने के लिये भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । ये परियोजनाएं प्रदर्शन-एवं-प्रशिक्षण परियोजनाओं के रूप में है और उनका उद्देश्य भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् शुष्क भूमि अनुसंधान केन्द्रो द्वारा विकसित की जाने वालो शुष्क खेती की नई तकनीकोजो को राज्य के अधिक बड़े शुष्क क्षेत्रों में बढ़ाने से पहले किसानों के खेतो मे प्रदर्शित करना है । राजस्थान के जोधपुर, चित्तौड़गढ़ तथा उदयपुर के जिलो में ऐसी तीन परियोजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ।

अधिकृत भूमि की खेती के लिए भूमिहीन आदिवासियों से शुल्क वसूल किया जाना

929. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या 18 जुलाई, 1973 के एक समाचार के अनुसार राजस्थान के उदयपुर जिले में चाबी का रेल, ढोगीपुर, कालीभीत, हरपनिया, तालाबडी की वन भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के बाद एक ससद् सदस्य के नेतृत्व में लगभग 5000 भूमिहीन आदिवासियों ने लगभग 2000 एकड भूमि में अनधिकृत रूप से मक्का, तिल और सन बोया था और क्या राज्यपाल के अनेक क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन लोगों द्वारा इस प्रकार भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा और खेती पिछले पांच से आठ साल तक होती रही है ,

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार इन कृषकों से प्रति वर्ष एकड़ 800 रु से 900 रुपये तक शुल्क के रूप में वसूली करती रही है और उन्हें पुन बेदखल किया जा रहा है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) सूचना राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Representation from Mithila University for grants and assistance

930 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has received any representation from Mithila University (Darbhanga), Bihar for grants and assistance to it and also from the colleges affiliated to it, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) Some representations in this regard have been received

(b) Mithila University (Darbhanga) was established after commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act 1972 Section 12(A) of this Act reads as follows

No grant shall be given by the Central Government the Commission, or any other organisation receiving any funds from the Central Government to a University which is established after the commencement of the University Grants Commission (Amendment) Act 1972 unless the Commission has after satisfying itself as to such matters as may be prescribed declared such University to be fit for receiving such grant"

Rules under the above Section are being framed and the proposal to declare Mithila University to be fit for receiving assistance from the Commission would be considered after these rules have been finalised

Forty-two colleges which were previously affiliated to other Universities in Bihar and were subsequently affiliated to Mithila University will subject to availability of funds and fulfilment of eligibility conditions be entitled to receive financial assistance from the Commission for approved programmes

Excavation at Balirajgarh, Bihar

931 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) which are the places where archaeological excavations have resulted

in findings of more than two thousands years ago and what are the specific facts of historical importance concluded therefrom;

(b) whether preliminary excavations at Balirajgarh in the District of Madhulani, Bihar have resulted in findings of about twenty-two hundreds year ago, if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) whether intensive drive for full-scale excavations at Balirajgarh is proposed to be made to complete the work at the earliest, if so, the salient features thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN) (a) A statement showing the list of such sites is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir The excavation revealed that the site, which was a fortified one, remained in use from the 2nd Century B.C. till the Pala period. Noteworthy finds obtained from the site included coins, Sunga terracotta plaque, beads bone objects and typical pottery.

(c) The Survey has at present no plans to undertake large-scale excavation at Balirajgarh. The Excavation Branches of the Survey are already occupied with problem-oriented work

Statement

1.	Surkotada, District Kutch, Gujarat .	2300 to 1750 B.C. Indus Civilization.
2.	Burzahom District Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	*Circa* 2400 B. C. to 1800 B. C.
3.	Saipai, District Etawah, U.P. . .	*Circa* 1800 to 1400 B C., Ochre Colour Pottery and Copper Hoards
4.	Malvan, District Surat, Gujarat . .	*Circa* 1000 B.C. Post Harappan
5.	Theur, District Pune Maharashtra .	*Circa* 1400 B C. Post Harappan.
6.	Purana Qu la Delhi. . . .	*Circa* 7th Century B. C. to 16th Century A D.
7.	Pauni, District Bhandara, M.P. . .	A Buddhist *stupa* complex, *Circa* 3rd *Century* B C. to 1st Century A.D.
8.	Pipranawa, District Basti, U P. .	*Circa* 3rd Century B. C. to 4th Century A.D Buddhist *stupa*.
9	Amarawati, District Guntur, A.P . .	3rd Century B C to 1st Century B.C stupa complex
10	Mathura, [illegible]tar Pradesh .	Kushan period occupation was exposed.

Besides excavations at the following sites conducted by the Universities and State Departments of Archaeology, also yielding remains of over two thousand years old

1.	Sarai Nahar Rai District Pratap Garh U.P.	Late Stone Age *Circa* 8000 B C.
2.	Sanghol, District Ludhiana, Punjab .	Indus Civilization.
3.	Banawali, District Hissar, Haryana	Pre-Harappan and Harappan
4.	Lal Qu la, District Bulandshahar U.P.	Ochre Colour Pottery 1800—1400 B C.
5.	Inamgaon, District Pune, Maharashtra.	Chalcolithic 1500—1000 B. C
6.	Chirand, District Saran, Bihar . .	800 B.C.—6th Century A.D.
7.	Mahurjhari, District Nagpur, Maharashtra.	Meghalithic First millennium,

Committee for proper distribution of surplus land

932. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to sate:

(a) whether most of the big land owners have escaped provisions of the Land Ceiling Acts through fraudulent transfers of land in the names of fictitious persons;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be made obligatory to form popular committees consisting of parties and organisations committed to radical agrarian reforms at district and block levels to ensure mopping up the entire surplus land above ceiling and its proper distribution; if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress made by various States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The ceiling laws revised recently provide for an appropriate retrospective date for their operation so that transfers of land made subsequently are ignored while deciding the ceiling.

(b) and (c). The guidelines drawn up by the Government of India stated that implimentation of land reform would be the responsibility of the State Governments and that they would set up non-official bodies at appropriate levels and place competent official organisations in order to administer the ceiling legislation. Accordingly the ceiling lawsenacted by the Kerala Government provides for the formation of statutory village committees to supervise land reform. Besides, certain other States have been considering the adoption of non-statutory provisions for association of popular level committees association of popular level committees in the process of implementation.

Implementation of Money-lenders Acts in various States

933. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to ensure full implementation of the Money-lenders' Acts in various States and Union Territories with regard to stopping charging of higher illegal rates of interest etc. and if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether the legally permissible rate of interest in Uttar Pradesh has been double of those in the other States; and if so, whether it has been or is being ensured through legislation that this rate is brought down to 12 per cent per annum; and

(c) whether charging illegal rate of interest is proposed to be made penal and cognisible offence throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (c). The subject of "Money-lenders and money lending" is included as item 30 in the State List of the VII Schedule of the Constitution of India. The Central Government is, therefore, not directly concerned. The implementation of the Money-lender's Acts with regard to stopping the charging of higher illegal rates of interest and the penalty are embodied in the legislation enacted by the States and vary from State to State. The State Governments are being addressed suitably.

(b) Under the existing Usurious Loans Act in Uttar Pradesh, the permissible maximum rate of interest on unsecured loans is 24% and that for secured loans is 12%. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have introduced in current Session of the Legislative Council, a Regulation of Money-Lending Bill 1973 according to which they have proposed that for purposes of the Usurious Loans Act, the rate of interest for unsecured loans should not exceed 12% per annum.

Tri-Centenary Coronation celebration of Shivaji Maharaj

934. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government was associated with the coronation tri-centenary celebrations of Shivaji Maharaj;

(b) if so, the different activities that were sponsored by the Central Government; and

(c) the financial assistance given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P. YADAV): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A National Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister, had formulated programmes for the celebration of Tri-Centenary of Coronation of Shivaji These programmes, extending over a period of one year, commencing from June, 1974, are being implemented by various departments of the Central Government, State Governments, Universities, etc. A brief account of the programmes is given in the attached statement.

(c) The concerned departments are expected to meet the expenditure from the normal budgetary allocations.

Statement

The celebrations would be observed throughout the country for a period of one year from June, 1974. The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been requested to organize Programmes of celebrations in their respective areas.

The Archaeological Survey of India would undertake repairs of Raigarh Fort and a Statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji has been put up inside the Fort on the Coronation platform

A Chair of History named after Chhatrapati Shivaji is proposed to be established in one of the universities.

The studies of different historical aspects of Shivaji's time will be undertaken by instituting fellowships.

A programme of publication of books on Shivaji in different Indian languages is to be undertaken.

Universities, colleges and schools will organise lectures and seminars on Chhatrapati Shivaji. They will also hold suitable cultural programmes

A documentary film on Shivaji's life will be prepared by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

An exhibition depicting different aspects of Shivaji's life and the history of the times is proposed to be organised.

Crisis in Sugar Industry

935. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar industries in the country are in the throes of a crisis particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Study Report of Planning of University Development undertaken by International Institute for Educational Planning

936. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the study report of the Planning of University Development undertaken by International Institute for Educational Planning as published in the "UNESCO Courier" that excess of graduates is leading to "Intellectual unemployment" and shortage of much needed specialists; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government and the University Grants Commission are in broad agreement with most of the general conclusions of the Study Report as given in the article "What is up in Higher Education?" published in the UNESCO Courier of February, 1974.

The main strategy for the development of University Education during the Fifth Five Year Plan will be such as to ensure that while the social demand for higher education, particularly for satisfying the rising expectation of the newly emerging socio-economic groups, continues to be met, indiscriminate expansion of facilities is not allowed to further dilute the standards of University Education. University courses will also need to be restructured so that the students after completing their Education are enabled to become productive members of the Society.

The General guidelines circulated by the Commission to the Universities for preparation of development proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan already provide for emphasis being laid on such programmes as will make the University Education more meaningful to the needs of the society.

Agricultural Museum

937. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up an Agricultural Museum in Delhi has been given up; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Construction of Tenements for slum dwellers in Delhi

938. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tenements constructed for slum dwellers by the Central Government in Delhi during the year 1973-74, as against the proposed scheme and the total amount spent thereon; and

(b) the number of tenements proposed to be constructed during the year 1974-75 and the likely cost thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 1480 tenements for Slum Clearance were taken up for construction during 1973-74.

Rs. 62.192 lakhs was spent in respect of these and other continuing schemes.

(b) The Slum Department of Delhi Development Authority has proposed to take up schemes for construction of 906 tenements at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 66.34 lakhs.

Export of Basmati Rice during current year

939. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exported Basmati rice during the current year; and

(b) if so, exports, country-wise and quantity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). (b). During the current year 1974-75, about 3,560 tonnes of superior basmati rice has been exported as per details given below:

Country	Quantity (in tonnes
Dubai	3,000
U. K.	550
Hongkong	10

Unaccounted wheat flour in Fair Price Shop at Ramnagar, Shahdara, Delhi

940. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 11 bags of wheat flour was taken in possession from a Fair Price Shop in Ramnagar (Shahdara) Delhi on 10th June, 1974;

(b) whether the shopkeeper could not account for the same; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTUR (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration has reported that 101 bags of wheat flour were recovered from the Fair Price Shop No. 3779 situated in Ram Nagar Extension, Shahdara and it is alleged that the shopkeeper could not account for the same. They have further reported that a case under the Essential Commodities Act has been registered against the owner of the Fair Price Shop which is under investigation.

Delhi Rent Control Act

941 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act;

(b) if so, the amendments suggested; and

(c) whether Government have considered the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several suggestions were made for overhauling and revising the existing provisions in the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958. The suggestions have been considered by the Government.

Break-up of Wheat price fixed by Government

942. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed price of wheat at the rate of Rs. 150/- per quintal in the open market;

(b) if so, the cost break up on which this has been fixed;

(c) whether Government are aware that open market prices are very much higher than the ceiling price; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to bring down the price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of India promulgated the Wheat (Price Control) Order, 1974 on 5th June, 1974 fixing Rs. 150/- per quintal as the maximum price of wheat for inter-State transactions in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union territory of Chandigarh. The price fixed takes into account the price at which wheat is purchased by dealers in the Mandis, the taxes payable and all other incidentals incurred upto the loading point as well as a margin of profit for the dealers

(c) and (d). Rs 150/- per quintal is the F.O.R. despatch price from the surplus States and most of the deficit States have separately fixed the maximum wholesale and retail prices at a higher level by adding freight and other incidental charges

Mini kits to farmers of sun flower in Orissa

943. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the centrally sponsored scheme for supplying mini-kit to farmers free of cost is likely to be launched in Orissa this year to bring more area under sun flower in the State and to propagate proper technique for sun flower cultivation; and

(b) if so, steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sonflower Development being considered by the Government of India for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan in ten States, including Orissa, it is *inter alia* proposed to distribute, free of cost, mini-kits each containing seed for half hectare along with seed dressers and literature on package of practices, to the farmers during 1974-75. In order to assist the Government of Orissa in its efforts to produce sufficient seed for this programme, the Government of India supplied to the State Government, free of cost, 10 tonnes of sunflower seed imported from Australia for further multiplication and commercial cultivation.

Misappropriation of stocks of rice and paddy from silos/bins in Orissa

944. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered that some 50 Agents of F.C.I had colluded to misappropriate stocks of rice and paddy worth 1.25 crores from its silos and bins in Kalahandi and Bolangir Districts in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the enquiry and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b) It has been ascertained from Food Corporation of India that as a result of physical verification of stocks with 31 procuring-cum-milling agents in Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Orissa in 1972 shortage in paddy and rice valued at about Rs. 38 lakhs were detected. The State Government have already taken action against the defaulting millers for violation of certain provisions of the State Food Laws. The Food Corporation of India has also started legal proceedings for breach of the contractual obligation and for recovery of unadjusted amounts of advances given to the milling agents. Action has also been initiated against some FCI officials for negligence and serious irregularities.

Enquiry into bogus medical bills of F.C.I. Employees, Calcutta

945. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical bills amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs in respect of the FCI employees of Calcutta were drawn on prescription issued by a single doctor and medicines were supplied by the same group of druggists during six month period last year;

(b) whether the FCI have tried to find out how such a coincidence could take place and whether any planned malafides were involved; and

(c) if so, the agency through which an enquiry in to the matter was made and the findings of the enquiry and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the FCI and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Purchase of wheat, milo and rice from foreign countries for buffer stock

946. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) the efforts made to buy wheat, milo and rice from foreign countries to build up a buffer stock in the country during the last four months: and

(b) the total quantities of foodgrains purchased so far, and the size of the buffer stock that is sought to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The conditions at present are not favourable for building up a buffer stock of grains. However, for maintaining a minimum reserve and the public distribution, about 19,50 lakh tons of wheat and milo have been purchased from abroad during the last 4 months. The estimated stocks with Government as on 1st July, 1974 were of the order of 4 million tonnes.

Safeguard against effect of hike in Price of Fertiliser and Tractor on Foodgrains

947. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of fertiliser has been raised between 75 to 90 per cent and the cost of indigenous tractors have also shot up;

(b) whether as a result of these increase the price of foodgrains is likely to get further hiked; and

(c) if so, in what way Government propose to safeguard the interest of the people who spend 80 per cent of their income in buying foodgrains only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The increase in the prices of inputs such as fertilisers and tractors is likely to influence foodgrains prices to some extent. The prices of foodgrains, however, depend on several other factors including cost of production, total availability, supply and demand.

The food policy aims to securing equitable distribution, increasing the availability particularly in the deficit areas and intensifying production effort with a view to stabilising the prices.

Sale of Wheat at higher Price by Wheat Dealers

948. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that inspite of Union Food Minister's warning the wheat dealers sold per quintal of wheat for Rs. 175 to Rs. 240;

(b) whether a survey was done and this was revealed at the wheat markets; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps against those wheat dealers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Steps to encourage production of Long-staple Cotton

949. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether long staple cotton is being grown in the country by the farmers which has helped the Government to reduce the quantum of imports and to save foreign exchange;

(b) whether the farmers have to face several impediments in getting adequate quantities of fertilizers and pesticides to grow this variety of cotton; and

(c) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive scheme to provide the farmers with necessary inputs to maintain and set-up long staple cotton production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. As a result of cultivation of long/superior long-staple varieties of cotton like MCU-1, MCU-2, B-147, Badnawar-1, MCU-5, Hybrid-4, Varalaxmi, MCU-4, Sujata and Sea Island Andrews it has been made possible to reduce imports to some extent and thus save foreign exchange.

(b) Due to general shortage of fertilisers in the country, some shortage of fertilisers is being experienced by the farmers growing long superior long-staple varieties. However, in case of pesticides the demand more or less is met in full.

(c) There is no proposal to formulate a separate scheme for providing farmers with inputs needed for long-staple cotton production. However, under the existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Intensive Cotton District Programme efforts are made to meet the demand as far as possible.

Financial Aid for Cash Crop under Dry Farming Areas

950 SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been drawn up to provide necessary financial and technical assistance to areas under dry farming during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether steps are proposed to increase the cash crop cultivation under dry farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to increase agricultural production of dry land areas and thereby improve the economic and social conditions of the farmers of these areas, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development was implemented by the Government of India during the Fourth Five Year Plan, beginning from 1970-71. Under this scheme, 24 projects had been taken up in 12 States, in close proximity to the Dryland Research Centres/ Sub-centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (list enclosed as in the attached statement). The various programmes undertaken in these projects included cultivation of drought resistant, high yielding and short duration varieties of crops, soil conservation works, land development including land shaping and land levelling etc., water harvesting, construction of wells, bunds, bundhies, new techniques of fertilisation including foliar spray and adoption of latest plant protection techniques. Besides these, the programme of animal husbandry including supply of improved milch cattle, poultry and piggery development were also undertaken to benefit the participating farmers. As the farmers of the dryland areas are generally poor, incentives in the shape of loans and subsidies were provided to the farmers under the project areas during the Fourth Plan. This scheme is being continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan also, with an outlay of Rs. 10.0 crores, so as to bring the farmers of the dryland areas more close to the new technology of dryland farming through demonstrations and educational approach.

A large number of demonstrations laid out on farmers fields have indicated that by following the improved dry farming techniques, the increased agricultural production is of the order of about 4 quintals per hectare, which is generally 50 to 100 per cent more than by growing crops with traditional methods.

Cash crops of cotton and oilseeds such as groundnut, sunflower, safflower, castor, etc. which occupy a large acreage under dryland areas, are being developed through the introduction of high yielding, short duration and drought resistant varieties, with package of practices including the use of fertilisers. Incentives in the form of subsidy are given for the introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and also for the use of fertilisers and pesticides on all crops including cash crops. Field demonstrations at full cost are also being laid at farmers fields in order to educate them about the new techniques for the growing of these crops. It is hoped that with the vigorous efforts made under these projects, the farmers will be able to increase their production significantly not only in project areas but also in the neighbouring dry farming areas.

STATEMENT

Listof ICAR Dry Land Research Centres and Dry Land Deveolpment Projects.

State	ICAR Research Main and Sub-Centres	Pilot Projects started in 1970-71	Pilot Projects started in 1971-72/ 1972-73
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Ibrahimpatnam (Hyderabad) 2. Anantapur	1. Hyderabad (Ibrahimpatnam)	1. Anantapur
2. Bihar	3. Ranchi		2. Palamau
3. Gujarat	4. Anand 5. Rajkot	2. Rajkot	3. Amreli
4. Haryana	6. Hissar	3. Hissar	4. Mohindergarh
5. Jammu & Kashmir	7. Jammu		5. Udampur/Jammu

1	2	3	4
6. Madhya Pradesh .	8. Indore 9. Rewa	4. Indore	6. Rewa.
7. Maharashtra .	10. Akola 11. Sholapur	5. Sholapur	7. Akola
8. Karnataka . .	12. Hebbal 13. Bellary 14. Bijapur	6. Bellary	8. Bangalore 9. Bijapur
9. Punjab . .	15. Ludhiana	..	..
10. Rajasthan . .	16. Jodhpur 17. Udaipur	7. Jodhpur	10. Udaipur 11. Chittorgarh
11. Tamil Nadu . .	18. Kovilpatti	8 Kovilpatti	12 Pudukottai
12. Uttar Pradesh . .	19. Jhansi 20. Varanasi 21. Agra 22. Dehra Dun	9. Jhansi ..	13. Mirzapur 14. Agra.
13. Orissa . . .	23. Bhubaneshwar 24. IARI, New Delhi.	..	15. Mayurbhanj

Development of Inland Water Transport System in Fifth Plan

951. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI DHAMANKAR

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

be pleased to state:

(a) the measures proposed to develop inland water transport system in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the outlays for inland water transport development over the last four plans remained unutilised;

(c) whether the transport system which traditionally operated on some rivers and canals in the country has gone out of use;

(d) the steps taken for use of canals for inland navigation under the D.V.C. Nagarjunasagar and the Rajasthan Canal projects; and

(e) whether any institution is proposed to be set up to train technicians and experts for implementation of the inland navigation projects and if so, outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) In the Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 40 crores (Rs 26 crores for Central Schemes and Rs. 14 crores as loan assistance to State Governments) has been made for development of inland water transport The provision mainly includes augmentation of fleet strength of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., modernisation of Rajabagan Dockyard, running of river services on the Ganga, development and improvement of important waterways including ancillary facilities in different States, schemes for providing loan assistance to private entrepreneurs for acquisition and modernisation of vessels.

(b) The provision made in the previous Plans was not utilised fully.

(c) Traditional transport system (country boats) on some inland waterways has declined.

(d) Steps are being taken to provide inland navigation on the D.V.C. Canal. At present there is no proposal to run inland navigation on the Nagarjunasagar and the Rajasthan canals.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Saccharine imported in 1968-69 lying with F.C.I.

952. SHRI S. N. MISRA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a huge quantity of saccharine imported in 1968-69 is lying with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by Government for not disposing it during the last five years, and

(c) the result of the inquiry made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A quantity of about 2.2 tonnes of saccharine is, at present, available with the Food Corporation of India.

(b) and (c) As per procedure laid down for disposal of imported saccharine, the Corporation tried to sell it to the actual users by inviting tenders thrice during 1971, 1972 and 1973. As there was no response, a relaxation for its open sale was obtained in July, 1973 The stocks are now being disposed of by the Corporation by open sale.

केरल में नारियल की खेती की योजना

953. **श्री राघवतार शास्त्री** : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल सरकार ने नारियल की खेती की कोई नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या इस योजना के लिये केरल सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ) केरल सरकार से नारियल की खेती से सम्बन्धित कोई नई योजना अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तथापि, पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस राज्य में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित निम्नलिखित योजनायें जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव —

योजना का नाम	व्यावहारिक लक्ष्य	वित्तीय परिव्यय
		(लाख रुपये)
(1) नारियल पर पैकेज कार्यक्रम	93,500 (हेक्टर)	75.20
(2) संकर नारियल की पौध का उत पादन	50,000	4.75
(3) रुग्ण नारियल के बागानों के काया कलप की मार्गदर्शी परियोजना	5,000	2.65

Diversion of Land under Wheat to Cash Crops

954. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study about diversion of wheat lands to cash crops due to Government's food policy in recent years; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). At the all-India level, there does not appear to have been any diversion of area under wheat to cash crops upto 1972-73 as will be seen from the following figures:—

Year	area under wheat-all India (000 hectares)
1967-68	14,998
1968-69	15,958
1969-70	16,626
1970-71	18,241
1971-72	19,139
1972-73	19881(P)
1973-74	*

P=Provisional*

*=Firm estimates for 1973-74 are not yet available.

Requirement of Shipping Tonnage

955. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total shipping tonnage required by the country today; and

(b) steps being taken to increase the shipping tonnage to meet the country's need?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). It is envisaged that by the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, we would have a shipping tonnage of 8.64 million GRT in operation and another 1.00 million GRT on order which would substantially meet the requirements of our trade for shipping space.

(b) Government does not acquire ships directly. Ships are acquired by the shipping companies-both in the public and private sectors. The total shipping tonnage in operation and on order as at the end of 1st July, 1974 is 3.54 million GRT and 1.75 million GRT respectively. Certain fiscal and other incentives are provided by the Government to the shipping companies for acquisition of ships, e.g. release of free foreign exchange up to 20 per cent of the cost of the ship, rupee loans at concessional rates from the Shipping Development Fund Committee, provision of guarantees/counter-guarantees by the S.D.F.C. for raising foreign exchange loans, etc.

Teaching of Urdu in Rural Areas

956. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased o state the progress made in the teaching of Urdu in the rural areas, with special reference to Uttar Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): The information required is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

शहरी सम्पत्ति अधिकतम सीमा विधेयक

957. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरी सम्पत्ति अधिकतम सीमा विधेयक तैयार कर लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह उसे संसद के इस सत्र में पेश करने और पारित करने का विचार रखती है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) (क) और (ख): मामले पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Permission to Ship Owners to increase Freights Rate for the Movement of Coal

958. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Coastal Conference had pleaded with the Ministry to grant ship owners some increase in freights rate for the movement of coal; and

(b) if so, the facts of it and the decision taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The matter is under examination and final decision is yet to be taken by Government.

1256 LS—6

मध्य प्रदेश में उर्वरक के पुराने स्टाक की नए मूल्य पर बिक्री के बारे में शिकायत

959. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरकों के मूल्य 1 जून, 1974 से बढ़ाते समय सरकार ने यह कहा था कि पुराने स्टाक को पुराने मूल्य पर ही बेचा जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या समूचे मध्य प्रदेश में व्यापारियों ने उर्वरक 1 जून, 1974 से नए मूल्य पर बेचे तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार को शिकायतें कर दी गई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) उर्वरक नियंत्रण आदेश के अन्तर्गत 1 जून, 1974 को जारी की गई अधिसूचना में केवल यूरिया, अमोनियम सल्फेट और कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य 1 जून, 1974 से संशोधित किए गए थे।

(ख) और (ग): मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कुछ स्थानों पर प्राइवेट विक्रेताओं ने नई दरों पर उर्वरकों की बिक्री की। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। राज्य सरकार ने पुराना स्टाक पहले के मूल्यों पर बेचने के लिए कार्यकारी अनुदेश और बाद में भारत रक्षा नियमों के अन्तर्गत आदेश जारी कर दिए हैं।

Take over of Vanaspati Production and Trade

960. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the desirability of taking over Vanaspati production and trade has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make available vanaspati at cheap rates to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). No necessity has been felt by Government so far to take over vanaspati production. The desirability of controlling the distribution of vanaspati has, however, been examined by Government and given up as not practicable in existing circumstances.

(c). The production and supply of vanaspati can be improved principally by augmenting the availability of raw material. Efforts are therefore directed at increasing the production of traditional and non-traditional oilseeds and in the meantime at encouraging the industry to use more of non-traditional oils such as cottonseed oil, rice bran oil etc. by continued grant of fiscal incentives.

Smuggling of Paddy and Bajra

961. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases when Government came to know the smuggling of paddy and bajra out of the States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reaction of the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Utilisation of Carcases

962. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-utilisation and improper utilisation of carcases has resulted in losses amounting to Rs. 26 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed for their proper and better utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a): An estimate made in 1963 had placed the annual loss on account of improper utilisation and non-utilisation of carcases at roughly more than Rs. 26 crores. A study has been carried out by the National Commission on Agriculture on this subject and its final assessment has not yet become available.

(b). Scattered livestock population spread over large number of small villages and inadequate means of communication accounted mainly for non-utilisation and inadequate utilisation of carcases. Ignorance of the flayers and lack of scientific means also leads to under-utilisation of car cases.

(c). Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Animal Husbandry and Industries Departments in various States have set up flaying and carcass utilisation centres. State Governments have been requested to set up more carcass utilisation centres to ensure better utilisation of carcasses.

प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र

963. श्री चन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र (ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सैन्टर) केन्द्रीय सरकार चलाती है और यदि हां, तो इस समय कुल कितने केन्द्र हैं तथा कहां कहां स्थित हैं और उन में से प्रत्येक पर कुल कितना खर्च होता है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में क्रमशः उन में से प्रत्येक पर कितना कितना खर्च हुआ और कुल कितने युवक तथा युवतियों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां । प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्रों की संख्या तथा उनके स्थानों को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण पत्र संलग्न है ।

इन केन्द्रों, शरणार्थी हस्तशिल्प दुकान तथा कटाई अनुभाग के खर्च को समेकित लेखा में रखा जा रहा है । इन पर हुआ वर्षवार पूर्ण व्यय नीचे दिया गया है ।

वर्ष	धनराशि
	रुपये
1971-72	10,70,252.00
1972-73	12,44,906.00
1973-74	11,68,116.09

जब से ये केन्द्र खोले गये हैं, 40294 वयस्क स्त्रियों ने प्रशिक्षण सुविधा से लाभ उठाया है ।

विवरण

समाज कल्याण तथा पुनर्वास निदेशालय के अधीन प्रशिक्षण-एवं-उत्पादन केन्द्रों के स्थान ।

1. 84 राजेन्द्र नगर मार्केट, राजेन्द्र नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

2. चिमनी मिल्स, मनवर मंजिल, बारा हिन्दू राव, दिल्ली -6 ।

3. डी० आई०-47-49, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली ।

4. कांग्रेस कमेटी, उद्योगशाला, महरोली, दिल्ली के सामने ।

5. अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, डाकखाना लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

6. दुकान संख्या 39 से 42, लहनासिंह मार्केट, सब्जी मंडी, दिल्ली ।

7. 257ए/1 भोला नाथ नगर, शाहदरा, दिल्ली ।

8. 21-22 महाराजा रंजीत सिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली ।

9. रमेश नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

10. इन्द्रा नगर, आजाद पुर, दिल्ली ।

11. सुभाष नगर, बेरीवाला बाग, जे-ब्लाक हरिनगर (तिहार), नई दिल्ली ।

12. झील कुरंजा, दिल्ली ।

13. एम–22, मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली ।

14. कालकाजी टाउनशिप, नई दिल्ली ।

15. संतपुर गुरुद्वारा के पास, तिहार, कालोनी संख्या 2, तिलक नगर, नई दिल्ली।

16. 20 हडसन लाइन्स बैरेक्स, किंग्जव कैम्प, दिल्ली ।

17. प्लाट संख्या 1849, बिसोयल कालोनी भागीरथ पैलेस, इलेक्ट्रीक मार्केट, पहली मंजिल, चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली ।

18. खानपुर पचायत घर, नई दिल्ली ।

19. 11 शंकर मार्केट, कनाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली ।

भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम को हुआ घाटा

3164. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) भारतीय जहाजरानी निगम की स्थापना कब हुई ;

(ख) इसमें अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगी है तथा इस समय कितनी पूंजी लगाई जाने का विचार है ,

(ग) उसे अब तक कितना घाटा हुआ है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ,

(घ) क्या इस निगम ने पुराने जहाज खरीदे थे उनकी मरम्मत में काफी समय लगा, और यदि हां, तो इन जहाजों को खरीदने में तथा उनकी मरम्मत में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभात कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) 2 अक्तूबर, 1961 ।

(ख) निगम की प्रदत्त इक्विटी पूंजी, जो सरकार द्वारा पूर्णतया अभिदत्त है, 27.95 करोड़ रुपये है । इस समय इस शेयर पूंजी में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) निगम जब से बना है तब से इसे कोई घाटा नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) निगम ने, जब से बना है, 89 जहाज खरीदे हैं जिन में से 23 बरते हुए जहाज थे दो तटीय तेल वाहक पोतों अर्थात एम० टी "देश लोक" (1966 से खरीदा) तथा "देश सेवक" (1967 में खरीदा) को छोड़ इन सभी बरते हुए जहाजों का कार्य सन्तोषजनक रहा। चूंकि उस समय तत्कालीन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए नये तेलवाहक पोत नहीं किए जा सके, ये दो बरते हुए तेलवाहक पोत तेल पदार्थों की तटीय ढुलाई की आपतकालीन आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये प्राप्त किये गये । दुर्भाग्य से इन तेलवाहक पोतों में आरम्भ में ही खराबी आ गई जिससे फिर और मरम्मत करनी पड़ी और फलस्वरूप ये रुके रहे । देश लोक तथा देश सेवक का क्रय मूल्य और सर्वेक्षण तथा मरम्मतों पर वार्षिक औसतन व्यय निम्नप्रकार है :

	क्रय मूल्य	सर्वेक्षण तथा मरम्मत पर वार्षिक व्यय
	रु० लाख	रु० लाख
देश लोक	48.85	19.80
देश सेवक	48.83	17.64

अपना कार्यकाल सन्तोषजनक रूप से पूरा करने पर ये दो तेलवाहक पोत क्रमशः 1973 तथा 1972 में बेच दिए गए। सभी मरम्मतों तथा अन्य खर्चों की पूरी लागत पूरा करने के बाद इन तेलवाहक पोतों की प्राप्ति से क्रमशः लगभग 45 लाख रुपये तथा लगभग 36 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ हुआ।

दिल्ली में शिक्षा संस्थाएं

965. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में शिक्षा संस्थाओं की अत्यधिक कमी है और पढ़ने के इच्छुक विद्यार्थियों को दाखिला नहीं मिलता, और यदि हां तो क्या सरकार को विचार और अधिक संस्थाएं खोलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). स्कूल स्तर तक शिक्षा के लिए दिल्ली में शैक्षिक संस्थाओं की कोई कमी नहीं है। आवश्यकता के अनुसार दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष और स्कूल खोले जाते हैं। पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष दिल्ली के कालेजों में दाखिले की समस्या जटिल नहीं है। वास्तव में कुछ कालेजों, और पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम स्कूल तथा सतत शिक्षा और गैर-कालेज महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड में प्रवर स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में स्थान उपलब्ध हैं। इस वर्ष किसी प्रकार के नए कालेजों को खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मुरादाबाद में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा चीनी में मिलावट पाया जाना

966. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :**
श्री दरबारा सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मुरादाबाद जिले में चीनी में मिलावट पायी गई है और क्या यह चीनी अयोध्य चीनी मिल्स साहसपुर, बिलारी (मुरादाबाद) ने सप्लाई की थी,

(ख) क्या यह मिलावट भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा मिल मालिकों की मिली भगत से की गई, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में उच्चस्तरीय जांच करायेगी और यह जांच कब करायी जायेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) से (ग) : भारतीय खाद्य निगम से निम्नलिखित तथ्यों के बारे में पूछा गया है। 8 जून को मै० अजुध्या शुगर मिल्स, भारतीय खाद्य निगम, राजाकासाहसपुर मुरादाबाद डिपो में 74,400 चीनी की बोरियां प्राप्त हुई थी। उसी दिन उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के मालिकों को 193 बोरियां प्राप्त हुई थी। 10 जून, 1974 को कुछ उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के मालिकों के उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के जिला सप्लाई अधिकारी से चीनी की घटिया किस्म के बारे में शिकायत की थी। उक्त डिपो से चीनी की और सप्लाई को बन्द कर दिया गया था और उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के मालिकों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे चीनी की उन बोरियों को वापस कर दें जो वे लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उन्होंने 11 बोरियां वापस कर दी। इन 11 बोरियों

और गोदामों में पड़ी शेष 207 बोरियों का विश्लेषण करने से पता चला कि 125 बोरियों में ब्राउन अथवा घटिया किस्म की चीनी थी। निगम ने लापरवाही के कारण प्रत्यक्षत: दोषी पाए गए अपने 2 अधिकारियों को मुअत्तल कर दिया है और उनके विरुद्ध आवश्यक अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जा रही है। खाद्य विभाग के शर्करा एवं वनस्पति निदेशालय ने भी सम्बन्धित फैक्ट्री से जवाब तलबी की है कि उन्होंने निदेशालय द्वारा लेवी चीनी के लिए जारी किए गए निर्मुक्ति आदेशों के प्रति ब्राउन/घटिया किस्म की चीनी क्यों सप्लाई की थी। फैक्ट्री से 27-7-74 को उत्तर प्राप्त हो गया था और उसकी जांच की जा रही है।

भू-राजस्व को अनाज के रूप में लेने के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय निदेश

967. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार सरकार के इस निर्णय की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भू-राजस्व नकद न लेकर अनाज के रूप में वसूल किया जाये,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अन्य राज्यों को भी ऐसा ही ढंग अपनाने को कहेगी जिससे कि अधिक गेहूं प्राप्त किया जा सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर राज्य सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भू-राजस्व नकद लेने के बजाय अनाज के रूप में वसूल करने के प्रस्ताव पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस मामले में अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार इस प्रस्ताव की व्यवहारिकता की जांच कर रही है।

Dual price system for fertiliser

968. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce dual pricing system in fertiliser; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) No, Sir There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce a dual pricing system in fertiliser.

(b) Does not arise.

Ground Water Policy

969. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report in a local daily dated 4th June, 1974 under the caption 'Groundwater policy yet to get off the ground';

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various points raised therein; and

(c) steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India fully recognises the need for controlled and regulated development of groundwater. It was on this account that the Union Department of Agriculture had prepared a Model Bill for Regulation and Control of groundwater development and had circulated to the State Governments after getting it vetted by the Union Law Ministry.

(c) Steps taken in the matter include:

(i) insistence on technical scrutiny of the schemes from the groundwater availability angle before they are approved for financial assistance;

(ii) setting up and strengthening State groundwater organisations for bringing technical sophistication in planning and implementation of schemes

(iii) extending special Central grants for strengthening groundwater organisations. An amount of Rs. 80 lakhs was made available to the States during 1973-74 for this purpose;

(iv) consistently stress in the urgency for introduction of legislation for control and regulation of groundwater development; and

(v) intensifying the activities of the Central Groundwater Board with a view to developing technology and methodology for planning and implementation of groundwater schemes on sound technical lines.

Blacklisting of Indian 'degree Mills'

970. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in local daily dated the 3rd July, 1974, under the caption "23 Indian 'degree mills' blacklisted"; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission has filed a suit against the Directors of the Commercial University for use of the word "University" in violation of the provision of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 The person managing the Institute was convicted. An appeal is now pending in the Supreme Court. Enquiries are being made in respect of other institutions with a view to ascertaining their bonafides.

Dearth of Housing Accommodation for Government Employees

971. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry to get included in the Fifth Five Year Plan, Ministry's plan for building housing accommodation for all the Government employees;

(b) if so, the measure of success achieved;

(c) by what time the dearth of housing accommodation for all the employees of the Government, shall be over; and

(d) what are the financial implications of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The total capital outlay for the entire plan period has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission. In the meantime, due to financial stringency and the imposition of a ban on the construction of all new non-functional buildings, a sum of Rs. 6.37 crores has been provided for the current year for expenditure only on continuing schemes, residential and non-residential. The success achieved is, therefore, not significant.

(c) In view of the difficult financial position, it is not possible to indicate any definite time limit.

(d) The proposal sent to the Planning Commission envisaged a capital outlay of Rs. 183 crores, of which Rs 150 crores was for residential purposes in the general pool.

Progress of development works of Metropolitan Calcutta

972 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government made any assessment regarding the progress of developmental works of Metropolitan Calcutta undertaken by the C.M.D.A. and allied organisations, if so, facts thereabout;

(b) whether Government consider the rate of progress of the work as satisfactory;

(c) whether due to increase of price of essential materials and various changes by contractors, the estimated costs for different projects have also increased;

(d) if so, whether any revision of estimates have been made by the C.M.D.A. and others for the works undertaken by them if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Central Government have been watching regularly the progress of developmental works undertaken by the C.M.D.A. and other allied organisations in the Calcutta Metropolitan District area by holding review meetings periodically. The last review meeting was held on 24th June, 1974, under the Chairmanship of Union Works and Housing Secretary.

(b) Although in some of the sectors of development, the targets could not be achieved due to various constraints including strike of engineers overall performance of the C.M.D.A. has been fairly satisfactory.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes, the estimates of the ongoing projects have been revised by the C.M.D.A. A statement showing the original estimated cost *vis-a-vis* revised estimated cost of the projects under various sectors is enclosed.

(e) Although the upward revision of estimates is likely to impede execution of the projects, emphasis is being laid on expeditious completion of projects in the core sectors *viz.* water supply and sewerage, Road improvement and Bustee improvement with the available funds.

STATEMENT

Name of the Sector	Original estimated cost	Revised estimated cost
Water Supply	5111·41	6732·91
Sewerage and Drainage	7736·61	9465·05

1	2	3
Garbage Disposal	420·00	390·96
Environmental Hygiene.	457·15	817·15
Traffic & Transportation	6832·01	9277·52
Do.—Other Schemes	1469·21	1345·13
Special Projects		
Gas Distribution	81·75	81·75
Hospital Facilities	905·72	1428·91
Primary School	101·10	121·10
Parks & Play-grounds	150·00	174·26
	1238·57	1806·02
Housing & New Area Development :	3032·37	3229·17
Bustee Improvement Scheme :	982·68	1338·18
	27290·01	34398·09

मकान रहित व्यक्तियों के लिए अस्थाई मकानों का निर्माण

9123. श्री चमला प्रधान : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के बड़े नगरों में मकान रहित व्यक्तियों को सर्दी से बचाने के लिए उनके लिए अस्थाई मकान बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस योजना को क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है या तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भावी नीति और योजना क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) से (ग) गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन तथा सुधार योजना के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारें गरीब लोगों को सर्दी से बचाने के लिये रैनबसेरों का निर्माण करने में सक्षम है। गन्दी बस्ती उन्मूलन/सुधार योजना 1-4-69 से राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारें इस प्रकार दी गई निधियों को अपनी प्राथमिकताओं तथा आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार प्रयोग करने में सक्षम हैं।

Foodgrains lost carried through Railway Wagons

974. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway wagons carrying foodgrains to different parts of the country are found to be untraced or missing every year; and whether each of such untraced wagon carried foodgrains worth Rs. 20,000;

(b) if so, total amount of loss incurred by the F.C.I., in terms of quantity of foodgrains as well as money for the year 1973-74 for (i) Eastern Zone and (ii) whole of India for such missing foodgrains wagons;

(c) total figures of such missing wagons carrying foodgrains for the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the amounts of foodgrains lost thereabout both in terms of quantity and money;

(d) whether enquiries were made about such missing of wagons and its report incorporated in the annual reports of F.C.I.; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Foodgrains wagons booked to different parts of the country are diverted enroute sometimes to meet the urgent demands of the deficit States and on other occasions due to operational requirements of the Railways. When the wagons so diverted do not reach the destination Stations to which they were originally booked, the destination stations technically term them as "Missing". On the other hand when such wagons are received at the Station/F.C.I. depot to which diverted, these are, in the absence of booking particulars, termed as "Unconnected" wagons. Subsequently the "Missing wagons" and "unconnected" wagons are linked. The wagons technically described as "missing" do not, therefore, remain forever untraced. The value of the foodgrains depends on the variety of foodgrains carried and the carrying capacity of the railway wagons which differ from case to case. Value of the wheat carried in a four wheeler-wagon prior to Rabi 1974 season was approx. Rs. 20,000.

(b) (i) In the Eastern Zone alone, for the year 1973-74 15,976 wagons were 'missing' and during the same year 14,733 wagons were traced and linked. Other wagons described technically as 'missing' are being traced/linked and transactions regularised.

(ii) During the year 1973-74 in the whole of India, 19,846 wagons were reported as 'missing' and, of these, 18,515 wagons have since been traced and linked.

Claims against the Railways in respect of 'missing' wagons are invariably lodged as a precautionary measure and when the wagons are traced, the claims are withdrawn and the transactions regularised.

(c) During the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73, 41,999 wagons were reported as 'Missing'. As against this, 37,281 wagons were linked/traced and the transactions regularised. Efforts to trace other wagons are continuing, even though claims for 'missing' wagons have already been lodged with the Railways.

(d) and (e). As stated above, even while efforts are continuing to trace and link the 'missing' wagons claims for missing wagons are lodged with the Railways. In the wake of these claims, enquiries are invariably conducted in each case of 'missing' wagon by the Railways and the FCI, both. The Food Corporation has set up a special machinery for the purpose of tracing the 'missing' wagons.

The annual Report of the F.C.I. is a compendium of the Important activities of the Corporation and contains only important features of its working in a condensed form. Since, as stated earlier, no tangible loss is caused because of the certain wagons being declared as 'missing' technically, this feature does not appear in the Annual Reports.

Migration of Top Wheat Breeders

975 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news report in a local Daily dated 8th June, 1974 under the caption 'Top wheat breeders are migrating';

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto, and

(c) the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Yes some Wheat Breeders as many other scientists of this country, have taken up assignments abroad with the FAO and other Organisations, however, not all of them have emigrated Those who have joined the FAO and similar United Nations agencies have been recommended by the Government as part of the policy of assisting the other developing countries One of the primary reasons for Indian Scientists seeking and accepting foreign jobs is the attractive salary and facilities offered by foreign agencies which this country is not in a position to afford. However, in several cases where our scientists get jobs in International Agricultural Research Centres such as the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines and the International Wheat and Maize Research Centre, Mexico, the presence of our scientists in top positions in such Institutes is of mutual benefit

(c) New personnel policies are currently under development by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which would give greater opportunities for promotion and career advancement to the Agricultural Scientists in India The salaries in our country will however, not compare to salaries in some of the developed countries and the international organisations/institutions in the foreseeable future and some of our scientists are likely to continue to accept jobs abroad in preference to jobs at home

"DDA duped of Rs 50 lakhs"

976 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in a local daily dated the 21st May 1974 under the caption DDA duped of Rs 50 lakhs'; and

(b) if so the action taken in the matter and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts are given below.

The work of construction of the Inter State Bus Terminus was awarded to

a contractor in March 1969, after invitation of tenders and acceptance of the lowest tender by the Works Advisory Board of the Delhi Development Authority. During the course of construction, the contractor made some claims and raised some disputes. As a result of this, the Delhi Development Authority rescinded the contract. The Contractor went to Court and the matter was referred to arbitration. The award given by the arbitrator is being contested by the Delhi Development Authority in the High Court.

Stoppage of construction work on National Highways in Kerala

977. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work on National Highways in Kerala has been stopped in recent months and workers are being retrenched and offices connected with the works are being closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No construction work on National Highways in Kerala is reported to have been stopped. The State Government who are executing the National Highways works in Kerala, on behalf of the Central Government, are reported to have however closed some local offices. The workers on the sites are engaged by contractors concerned and the employees of local offices are the State Government employees.

(b) Due to financial stringency no new works of non-priority nature are being undertaken. Such works would, however, be taken up later, when the inancial position improves.

Amounts sanctioned by HUDCO for different schemes in Kerala

978. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for different schemes in the State of Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the particulars of schemes for which loans have been sanctioned during this period and the schemes for which applications for loans pending with the Corporation and the time by which decisions are expected to be taken on these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Rs. 273.75 lakhs.

(b) A statement is attached. A scheme of the Kerala Agricultural University for a loan of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has been received by HUDCO on which certain clarifications have since been sought from the applicant. Normally, it takes about a month to sanction a scheme, provided it meets HUDCO's norms.

STATEMENT

Details of Schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in the State of Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme and Agency	Date of Loan Sanction	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Flats/Houses			No. of Plots		REMARKS
				EWS	LIG	MIG	MIG	SHOPS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Medical College Accommodation Housing Scheme, Trivandrum of Kerala State Housing Board. . .	4-10-71	5·25	..	..	30	18	..	
2	Perurkada Housing Scheme, Trivandrum of Kerala State Housing Board. . .	25-11-71	10·00	.	56	56	12	..	
3	Non-Gazetted Officers Scheme, Calicut of Kerala State Housing Board. . .	31-1-72	47·50	126	66	72	..	..	
4	Housing Scheme at Thrikkakara, Cochin of Kerala State Housing Board.	21-2-73	82·00	300	72	24	..	..	
5	Residential Complex for Police Personnel, Ernakulam of Kerala State Housing Board. . .	21-2-73	79·00	304	64 Plus one Police Station	48	.. Building.	..	
6	Ulloor Housing Scheme, Trivandrum of Kerala State Housing Board.	30-4-73	50·00	203	86	80	35	1	

Setting up of Regional Sports Institute at Trivandrum

979. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the setting up of a Regional Sports Institute in Trivandrum District of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals and if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). Government have since accepted the recommendation of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports to set up a South Branch of the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports at Bangalore. It is proposed that the South Branch would be inaugurated on 2nd October, 1974

Rehabilitation of Distressed Women

980. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any policy to rehabilitate distressed women like those who are deserted by their husbands, prostitutes, widows whether in service or not so that they may maintain themselves and their children;

(b) whether in job opportunities under Government there is any preference fixed for them; and

(c) whether private sector have also been requested for the rehabilitation of such women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Socio-Economic Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board is directed towards the rehabilitation and employment of distressed women such as widows, destitutes and deserted women. Opportunities for educational advancement exist under the Scheme of Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women. For rehabilitation of prostitutes 'protective homes' are established by State Governments under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

Such women are not given any special preference in employment in Government Service, nor has any request in this behalf been made to the private sector.

U.G.C. grade to College Teacners in Orissa

981. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has agreed to pay the college teachers according to U.G.C. scales; if so, from which date; and

(b) whether for such payment, Government of India's share will be 80 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India have recently approved the revision of scales of pay for University and College teachers with effect from 1-1-1973. The details of implementation of the scheme are being worked out and these are likely to be circulated to all the State Governments shortly. State Governments are expected to take a decision after the details are circulated. The Government of India have further decided that the State Gov-

ernments, which adopt these scales in the Universities and Colleges will be assisted from the Centre for a period of five years to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved in giving effect to the revised scales of pay on the conditions that (i) the State Governments will bear the entire balance of expenditure and will not pass on the liability for any portion of it to the Universities or the Managements of private-colleges; and (ii) the State Governments will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales with effect from January 1, 1978.

Scheme for Development of small port at Balasore

982. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for development of a small port at Balasore which was once a maritime port?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No, Sir. The provision for Centrally sponsored schemes in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is mainly on account of spillover expenditure for the schemes which were sanctioned in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Other new schemes for development of minor ports will have to be considered by the State Governments for inclusion in their Plans. The State Government has stated that no scheme has been taken up at Balasore.

Primary education policy

983. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a policy towards primary education; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) whether the private public school system is part of such a policy; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how the existence of such a system is in consonance with our declared social objectives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). Governments policy on education in general and on primary education in particular is contained in the National Policy on Education promulgated in 1968. The following principles for promoting the educational development in the country have been incorporated in the National Policy:—

—Strenuous efforts should be made for the early fulfilment of the Directive Principle under Article 45 of the Constitution seeking to provide free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14.

—Strenuous efforts should be made to equalise educational opportunity.

—to promote social cohesion and national integration, the Common School System as recommended by the Education Commission should be adopted. All special schools like Public Schools should be required to admit students on the basis of merit and also to provide a prescribed proportion of free studentships to prevent segregation of social classes. This will not, however, affect the rights of minorities under article 30 of the Constitution.

As Education is a State subject, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have to implement the Primary Education Policy.

The Education System of the country includes of schools maintained by Government, local bodies and private managements. Apart from the Con-

stitutional provisions giving right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice, most State Governments have found that private managements if properly regulated can play a significant role in the provision of educational services in the country.

पाला पड़ने से फसल को क्षति

984. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत रबी की सफल को पाले से बहुत बड़ी क्षति पहुची थी ;

(ख) क्या इस पाले से न केवल अरहर, मटर तथा चने को बल्कि गेहूं की फसल को भी बड़ी क्षति पहुची थी ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस फसल का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(घ) इससे देश की खाद्यान्न की मांग को कहा तक पूरा किया जा सकेगा ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) और (ख). फरवरी, 1974 के प्रथम पखवाड़े के दौरान देश के उत्तरी भागो में पाला पड़ने से रबी फसलो को कुछ क्षति पहुंची थी। गेहू और रबी के दालो पर मुख्य रूप से सिंचित क्षेत्रों में असर पड़ा था। तथापि, पाले से हुई क्षति का अन्दाजा लगा सकना कठिन है।

(ग) और (घ). 1973-74 के रबी खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन के अंतिम अनुमान अभी उपलब्ध नही है। इन अनुमानों के अभाव में तथा इस तथ्य के कारण भी कि विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों की मांग काफी घटती-बढ़ती रहती है क्योंकि इस पर भाव के स्तर, विभिन्न खाद्यान्नों और अन्य पदार्थों की एक-दूसरे की जगह खपत होने तथा उनके पारम्परिक मूल्य आदि जैसे अनेक अनुषंगों का असर पड़ता है, यह बता सकना कठिन है कि 1973-74 के रबी खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन से देश की कितनी मांग पूरी हो सकेगी।

Proposal for Central Aid to Sick Dairies in States

985. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item dated 3rd July, 1974 under the heading "4 UP dairies close due to lack of funds";

(b) whether such financial difficulties are also being experienced by the dairies in various other States with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make a provision of financial help to the dairies to maintain the proper supply of milk in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such financial difficulties have been encountered in other States, including Rajasthan.

(c) Central assistance is channelised to all State Governments in block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programme or sector. It is for the State Government to take necessary action in the matter.

Powers withdrawn from Police in Delhi to Check Food Stocks

986. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whehther Delhi Administration has withdrawn the powers from the

police to implement the provisions of the Delhi Wheat Licensing and Control Order;

(b) if so, whether issuance of orders of putting a check on the police to check the hoarders of grains is a concession to them;

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing such orders in favour of hoarders; and

(d) when the Government are withdrawing such orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). With a view to avoiding undue harassment to the dealers, the Delhi Administration, on 17th June, 1974, amended clause 17(1) of the Delhi Wheat (Licensing and Control) Order, 1974 to provide that any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector could exercise the powers of entry, search, seizure etc. only on being authorised by the Commissioner of Food and Supplies. The Delhi Administration have since decided to amend clause 17(1) of the Order again to revert to the earlier position in which any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector may exercise the powers of entry, search, seizure etc. without any authorisation from the Commissioner of Food and Supplies. Necessary action to amend the Order is being taken by them.

"119 Housing Schemes Sanctioned"

987. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in a local daily dated the 5th July, 1974 under the heading "119 Housing Schemes Sanctioned";

(b) whether the State of Rajasthan has not been included in the list of the States in which these schemes are being implemented/will be implemented; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 119 housing schemes sanctioned by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation include six schemes of the Rajasthan Government, involving a loan amounting to Rs. 723.80 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of a Committee to Review the Working of D.D.A.

988. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee to review the working of the D.D.A. has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and its terms of reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As in the attached two Statements

Statement—I

1.	Shri R. Gopalaswamy, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works and Housing New Delhi.	Chairman.
2.	Shri V. Ramakrishnan, Representative of the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. . .	Member.
3.	Shri Dev Raj, Director for Research in Municipal Administration, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. . .	Member

4. Shri J. M. Beniamin, Chief Architect, Central Public Works Department, . . Member

5. Shri Prem Nath, Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance. Member

6. Shri L.C. Gupta, Director (Urban Development), Ministry of Works and Housing. . . . . Member.

Statement—II

Terms of reference to the Committee referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 988 for 29th July, 1974.

The terms of reference of the Committee will be to make an overall assessment of the work of the D.D.A. and to suggest further measures for the development of Delhi. In particular, the Committee will undertake to:—

(i) assess the extent to which the D.D.A. has been able to promote the development of Delhi according to the Master Plan and Zonal Plans;

(ii) assess the working of the D.D.A's housing programme and the methods of financing the same;

(iii) review the policy in regard to the fixation of price and disposal of land for residential, commercial and industrial and other purposes;

(iv) review the policy of the D.D.A. regarding the emphasis given by it in the matter of development of plots/construction of flats for different income groups;

(v) assess the policy in regard to the fixation of price and disposal of built-up accommodation e.g. houses/flats, shops, shopping centres, multi-storeyed commercial buildings etc.;

(vi) assess whether the overheads representing salaries and other allowances of the staff employed on different schemes are reasonable; and

(vii) make recommendations regarding the further measures to be taken concerning any of the above aspects.

Hartal by South Delhi's Provision Merchant Association

989. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English Newspaper daily dated 7th July, 1974, South Delhi's Provision Merchant Association had decided to observe a three day hartal starting from 7th July, 1974;

(b) whether this is in protest against alleged harassment and atrocities committed by the police and civil officials during dehoarding and anti-profiteering raids; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Intimation to this effect was received by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The hartal was purported to be on this account.

(c) According to the Delhi Administration, the commotion caused on 5-7-1974 was on account of the interference of the office bearers of the Market Association in Khan Market with the work of the checking staff in the discharge of their official duties.

National Highway from Hyderabad to Vijayawada

990. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway from Hyderabad to Vijayawada passes through extremely narrow and crowded area as it enters the town;

(b) whether Government are aware of serious accidents due to the heavy congestion of traffic in these narrow sections;

(c) whether bye-passes have been under the consideration for the last six years;

(d) when will come positive steps be taken to realise the bye-pass projects and relieve the congestion and the consequent damages; and

(e) when is the bye-pass even partially expected to operate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTERS IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The portion of Hyderabad-Vijayawada Road (N.H. 9) within the municipal limits of Vijayawada is not a National Highway and as such we are not aware of the precise condition of the stretch in the town and the accidents occurring thereon.

(c) Yes, Sir. Vijayawada bye-pas only for traffic along Hyderabad-Visakhapatnam travel route.

(d) Certain steps have already been taken namely two estimates for acquisition of land for a part of the Vijayawada bye-pass have already been sanctioned and action is being taken for selection of the alignment for the remaining length of the bye-pass.

(e) No target date for its completion can be indicated as the completion will depend on the availability of funds. There is acute scarcity of these.

Sailing of Ship from Madras to Andamans

991. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no ship was made to sail from Madras to Andamans between the 18th April, 1974 to the 8th June, 1974, while the only available ship was tossed between Calcutta and Andamans which is connected also by Air, during the period of Railway Strikes consequent to which Southerners had to suffer during the vacation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No sailing from Madras to Andamans could be provided after the sailing of T.S.S. 'RANGAT' (which returned on 2nd May, 1974) on 18th April, till the sailing of s.s. 'Mozaffar' (which reached Madras from Andamans on 4th June, 1974) on 8th June, 1974 because of the following reasons:—

(i) Withdrawal of T.S.S. 'Rangat' for scrapping since here certificate of fitness expired in April, 1974

(ii) Delay in readiness of m.v. "Andamans" due to her detention at Calcutta for annual survey and repairs for about nine weeks from 18th March, 1974 onwards as against the anticipated normal period of about five weeks.

Threatened Action by National Students Union of India

992. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an English daily newspaper dated the 9th July, 1974 the National Students Union of India has warned the Government that if text books and stationery were not given to students at cheap rates, it will be forced to launch direct action,

(b) whether they have also suggested to the State Governments to set up text book corporation and entrust them with producing and distributing text books and note books

(c) whether their President has also threatened to launch a time-bound programme against black money, price rise and obsolete educational system and better facilities for students, and

(d) the sympathetic action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE SHRI D P YADAV) (a) to (c) Yes Sir

(d) The concerned Departments of the Government of India and the State Governments have already taken several steps in regard to the matters referred to above

Alleged sale of Sub-Standard seed through Government and Cooperative Stores

993 SHRI N K P SALVE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of his Ministry has been drawn to a reported statement made by the Vice Chancellor of the Pant Agricultural University, Pantnagar alleging that sub-standard seeds worth about Rs. 28 crores are sold every year through Government and Co-operative Seed Stores;

(b) whether Government have inquired into these allegations, and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). It has been ascertained from the Government of U P that they are making enquiries into these and other connected allegations, which have recently been reported in the newspapers regarding the fraudulent transactions in seeds The State Governments are primarily responsible for the enforcement of the Seeds Act and to ensure that the seeds being marketed meet the minimum standards of germination and purity stipulated under the Act While reviewing the enforcement of the various provisions of the Seeds Act in the States, it was found that many of the States do not have a separate quality control machinery for this purpose The Government of India have therefore decided to assist the States in setting up a separate quality control machinery in respect all the agricultural inputs including seeds A centrally sponsored scheme for this purpose is being taken up in the Fifth Five-Year Plan

Linking of Labour Dispute in F A C T with Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

994 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether according to an English newspaper dated 12th July, 1974 it is a fact that the Kerala Government has conveyed to the Centre its protest against linking the "FACT" labour dispute with the supply of foodgrains to the State, and

(b) if so, the appropriate action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The press report has come to the notice of Government. The position is that movement of some stocks of urea lying in FACT unit at Cochin was held up due to strike at that factory. On the representation of Kerala Government, an additional allocation of rice was made to Kerala for July, 1974. In order to supply this additional allocation, it was necessary to obtain further contribution of rice to the Central pool from the surplus States which might not be forthcoming unless all available stocks of fertilizer were immediately allotted to these States This position was brought to the notice of Kerala Government and they were informed that unless immediate steps are taken to intervene and have the stocks moved out of the FACT unit at Cochin it would not be possible for the Central Government to make the additional quantity of rice available for the month of July. On this the Central Government was advised that necessary arrangements have been made for the transportation of urea stocks. There has been no stoppage of rice supply to Kerala

12 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am not pressing my adjournment motion in view of the fact that you have fixed the call attention on W.H.O. business on the G.C.M.U programme on behalf of the United States They are destroying our country I hope the call attention comes up tomorrow. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am really surprised that everyday I have to invite your attention to the order of business on the agenda. If the adjournment motion is admitted, I would have called you.

Now we take up the calling attention matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak when the calling attention motion comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. This is a very serious matter. I could not really bear with that kind of patience that is required.

MR SPEAKER: You please cultivate more patience

12.01 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE REPORTED STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AT THE MEETING OF N.B.O. RE: CEMENT AND STEEL

MR SPEAKER: This is a privilege motion by four Members on some observations made by the Minister for External Affairs. I have seen this. How is this a matter of privilege?

SHRI JYOIRMOY BOSU: (Diamon Harbour): This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER May I ask the Minister to make a statement?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir Let me make a submission before the House I have been informed by your Secretariat that my name is there I thought you had called me I shall make a brief submission

MR. SPEAKER: One or two minutes You have also mentioned in the motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us go by the usual drill that I make a submission:

> "This is the second occasion immediately preceding the presentation of supplementary budget on 31-7-74 that senior government's spokesmen have said things which amount to a breach of privilege as well as leaking out of budget secrets. I have an apprehension that this is being done purposely to

make people acept a stiff dose of taxation which would undoubtedly accelerate further price rise

"It has been widely publicised in the press that while addressing the aforesaid meeting Sardar Swaran sing has stated the following

'In tact I had this information sent by presses even verbally stating that there will be further taxation and price rise on steel and cement

"Mr Swaran Singh, External Affairs Minister when he said that further restrictions would be imposed within one week on the supply of cement and steel for building construction purposes, clearly hinted on a dual pricing policy It is also to soak up some of the black money in the construction and real estate business

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I further read in the same news items that his remarks had an obvious pointer towards a supplementary budget to be presented in the Parliament next week

The Government has for some time now been considering hiking up steel and cement prices to wean the building industry from luxury constructions and wasteful designing to low cost building Then it is also an anti-inflationary measure A largely circulated Calcutta daily—Jugantar—has also published the same news.

I take it the whole news has gone to the entire length and breadth of the country. As I have already said, by saying the second time 'in seven days' he has given an opportunity to expose himself to criticism. He has taken liberty with the budget and it is a clear case of breach of privilege and it should be sent to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, as I mentioned in my letter, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Swaran Singh is reported to have some important policy announcement while inaugurating a meeting organised by the Natonal Buildings Organisation on July 27, 1974. Sir, with your permission I quote some of the reports from the news agencies and the dailies:

"The Minister for External Affairs Mr. Swaran Singh said today that there would be further restrictions 'within one week' in the supply of cement and steel for buildings"

(P.T.I. report, published in "Indian Express" on July 28, 1974.

"Mr. Swaran Singh, who was inaugurating a meeting to mark the completion of two decades of he

National Buildings Organisation, said that in the new policy the emphasis would be on functional buildings"

(Report by the Special Correspondent of "Economic Times" dated July 28, 1974)

"In an obvious reference to the supplementary budget to be presented to Parliament next week, he said engineers and building contractors should take into account the present economic conditions in the country"

(Report by the Staff Reporter in "Patriot" dated 28 July, 1974).

"Restrictions on the use of cement and steel for construction of building—both big and small—are likely to be announced in a week

This was indicated by Mr. Swaran Singh, Minister for External Affairs while inaugurating the celebrations to mark the completion of two decades of work by the National Buildings Organisatioin."

(Report by the Special Correspondent of 'Hindu' dated 28th July, 1974).

"Mr. Swaran Singh Minister of External Affairs, when he said today that further restrictions would be

imposed 'within one week' on the supply of cement and steel for building construction purpose, clearly hinted at a dual pricing policy".

(Report by the Hindustan Times correspondent in 'Hindustan Times' dated 28th July 1974).

Hence, from the above reports and others in other leading aailies it is obvious that:

(a) The Cabinet Minister has announcement a policy decision outside the House when the House happens to be in Session.

(b) A budget proposal has been made open and indicated in his speech.

Sir, the question of privilege in this case is to be considered on par and on the came lines as that of the Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs that was referred to the Privileges Committee about three days ago. There the report was that he made certain announcements to the Press which go contrary to the propriety and the privileges of the House and you in your wisdom referred that to the Privileges Committee, even though the Minister denied that one At that time the Minister of Finance denied that the Chairman has made any such statement, but that did not debar the House from referring the matter to the Privileges Committee. Therefore, whatever reply may be here, it is a fit case to be referred to the Privileges Committee, and on the report of the Privileges Committee you can take any dcision.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): May I say a word, sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I think the subject is the same. Is it necessacy for everyone to report the same thing?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We shall not repeat we shall make some new points.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): We should also be permitted to say something, because it is now in the porsession of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not yet in the porsession of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. The hon. Minister has committed a breach of privilege on two counts. The first is that the proposals or the suggestions that he was making related to the budget. What does relation to the budget mean? That can obviously mean relation to the taxation proposals.

MR SPEAKER How do we know about the budget?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. That is in the reports

MR SPEAKER: The budget is yet to come.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The budget is yet to come, but the report says that it was in an obvious reference to the budget which was going to be presented; so, it has got relation to the budget. That is very clear from all the reports which have appeared in the newspapers. Secondly, it is also mentioned that that is going to be achieved within a particular time horizen, that is, within a week. That also definitely relates to the budget So, this relates to the taxation proposals.

Secondly, the pricing policy may have an element of taxation

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Dual pricing policy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Dual pricing policy would have an element of taxation. That also, therefore, means that it raises a fundamental question. Who is going to impose taxes, whether the Minister in a market place or the Parliament the hon. Minister was taking this op-

portunity to express his opinions or the opinion of the Government. Obviously he is speaking on behalf of the Government. So it affects to the basic right of Parliament in matters financial and matters relation to taxation. Therefore, my submission is that such a statement makes a nonsense of the rights of Parliament in such vital matters as financial and taxation. Therefore, this should be taken serious note of by this House?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): May I just clarify the position because that will help?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a fourth Member who has given notice of this. Let me call him also.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh has announced a policy decision outside the House, when the House is sitting. He has made a statement to the effect that forcement and steel there was going to be a dual pricing policy. We are already having blackmarketing in many of the products. This statement means that he is helping the country's inflation and helping the blackmarketeers in steel and cement and cement and steel are fast going underground. Shri Swaran Singh should be held responsible for the materials going underground. Hence, I would like you to consider whether this is not the same case as that of Mr. Jagjit Singh who mentioned that there was going to be an increase in excise duties. Just like that case, this is also a fit case to be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I also want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called only those who have given the notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you follow this practice in all cases that only those who have given the notice will be given the chance?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I may say that the occasion for this was the completion of 20 years of the National Buildings Organisation, an organisation which came into existence twenty years ago when I happened to be the Minister in charge of Works, Housing and Supply, and they persuaded me that I should participate in the ceremony connected with the completion of twenty years of its existence. One of the functions of the National Building Organisation is that they have always to find alternative materials to those building materials which might become scarce or more costly. Secondly it was a body of architects, engineers, technicians.....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): *Thekedars*,

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Not contractors—that is your line.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He is an architect.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Yes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I did not expect Sardar Swaran Singh to know the differences.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: You are quite right. It is much too fine for me.

This is a technical organisation one of whose functions is that they should find alternative materials to costly materials. There is no question of my saying either about the budget or upon pricing or upon taxation. Even from what the hon. leader of the DMK said, he will notice that my statement is different from what the reporter had said. He has apparently mixed up my statement with the comment of the reporter. What is mentioned is, 'In an obvious reference to the supplementary budget....'—This is his comment not my statement—'to be presented to Parliament next week, he said..... What I said was that engineers, technicians and architects should take

into consideration the present economic conditions in the country. I will say that 20 times that the technicians and engineers and architects should take into account the present economic conditions in the country.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Can we have the text of your speech?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This was what I said. I did not have any text because as many times the hon. member opposite speaks, I spoke *extempore*.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH I said What did you say—that I speak from written text?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I said like you.

I spoke for 25 or 30 minutes and I am not a particularly slow speaker All that is reported in the press is about 6 or 7 or 8 lines. In fact, my colleagues. Shri Om Mehta, because he had a written speach, received double the publicity that I did I did not grudge that. I was trying to help Shri Om Mehta and I was particularly happy that he received the publicity

The essential point is that I can be held accountable for what I said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: (Alipore): What about the other quotation?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I will come to that

I am answerable or accountable for what I said, not what another reporter or commentator puts in as his own interpretation of what I said. This is an elementary thing and I was hoping that the leader of the DMK who is a distinguished parliamentarian would distinguish between the two, commentator's opinion and my statement Even if this report is correct, 'He said engineers and building contractors should take into account the present economic conditions in the country', what is wrong with that? I am prepared to repeat it anywhere; I am repeating it now and am prepared to face the consequences. This is one thing.

Then it was mentioned by Shri G. Viswanathan and the leader of the Congress(O) party, that I made a policy statement. What was the policy statement I made? We have said in the AICC Resolution on economic conditions in the country that scarce materials like cement and steel should be used for buildings which are functional, and their use for prestigious buildings or buildings where it can be avoided, should be avoided. All of us are making speeches that use of cement and steel should be restricted It is not laying down any new policy ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Within a week

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Do hon. members expect that we who are in charge of policy making or in Government can never open our mouths and try to explain what is the policy? I think that is not fair to us We go to gatherings and when people ask us, if what I said was quite obvious. I and my other colleagues are certainly entitled to say this, we can say that cement and steel are in short supply. The House is no doubt aware of it Every effort should be made to conserve their use. If there are alternative materials like lime and surkhi, they should be used If the hon Member has seen it clearly, he will find that I did not at all talk anything either about the budget or about taxation or of prices. I would appeal to the hon Members to consider seriously whether there is any question of breach of privilege. When they make up their mind they should absolutely make sure whether what they are saying is attributable to me or whether it is the interpretation or comment or assessment of somebody else on what I said . (*An Hon. Member*: Within a week): I did say that the time has come when the architects and engineers should look out for materials other than cement and steel and that if the use of cement and steel continued in large quantities in non-functional buildings, it might be

necessary to impose even more restrictions on them This is quite in line with what we had publicly stated in the AICC Resolution, where we stated that such things should be used for schools etc., rather than to buildings which are not functional. This is not a new policy or a new statement.

They referred to the phrase 'within a week'. Suppse for the sake of argument it is assumed to be correctly reported; it has got no connection with the budget. Normal physical restrictions on the use of materials for instance, maida for bakery or milk for the use of *barfi* or *channa* are imposed from time to time. What has this got to do with the budget. Physical restrictions on the use of any material have got nothing to do with the budget. Mr Bosu has something in his mind and he connects everything that we say with the budget Suppose I say: within a week I hope there will be a meeting with Pakistani delegation; he will again connect it with the budget. It is amazing. If the word 'week' is used it is not necessarily connected with the budget I fail to understand either the logic or the reason behind it. I am conscious of my experience of the House and I can never say anything which even in the remotest way may treat on the tender toes of our rather oversensitive Members on the other side. I should like to say that I did not say anything at all for which I should be held responsible like this. It is nothing but a reiteration of a well-known policy. While explaining the policy, stress and emphasis can always be laid, and if we are always hauled up, even hauled up for contempt, if notices are issued and we are called upon to explain for this, I feel that this is a very drastic curtailment of our right to explain to the people in the country what is our policy. That is all that I did

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The press report clearly says:

"The use of cement and steel in residential buildings both big and small is being curtailed. Restrictions will be imposed within a week, according to the External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh."

This is the opening sentence in *Patriot*.

"The Union Government will impose fresh restriction within one week on the supply of cement and steel for building construction activities, External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh said on Saturday morning."

This is not an inference or comment. I am quoting what he is reported to have said: He said, "in the new policy emphasis would be on functioning building". When there is a new policy and fresh restrictions are being imposed, is it not proper for him to bring it to the notice of the House before he makes an announcement outside? This may or may not have implications with the budget. But this announcement of a new policy outside the House is indiscreet, improper and goes against the grain of parliamentary democracy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आप कोई फैसला दें मगर एक बात का ध्यान रख कर कि पिछले सप्ताह इसी सदन का एक मामला उठा था जो एक सरकारी अफसर से सम्बन्धित था। उसे हम ने प्रिवलेज कमेटी को भेज दिया। अब प्रिवलेज को नापने के दो तरीके नहीं होने चाहियें— पहले के लिए एक और मिनिस्टर के लिये दूसरा। ऐसा अगर होगा तो ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री श्याम नन्दन मिश्र : सब के लिये एक ही मापदंड होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER. Unless I hold it in order, I am not allowing others.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How is it different from the issue we decided a few days ago. It is identical in every respect with that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You seem to convey an inmpression that the points made by the hon. Minister could not be met by the other side. It is very clear from his statement that he wanted to skirt round the phrase "within a week". We see a definite nexus between his statement and the coming budget. He says, even executive action can be taken, it need not be only through budget proposals. There also, executive action will be based on a new policy and a new policy cannot be announced except in the House when the House is in session. This was outside the House. Even from that point of view, the hon. Minister does not escape. It is very clear. Did you not see how he was prevaricating on the words "within a week", how he was trying to skirt it. A person must be truthful to the core. The way we have been functioning in this House pains me; we find so many getting away with all kinds of untruthful statements The hon. Minister was not very clear and he was trying to shove everything it on to the shoulders of the news agency. Within a week, this untruthful statement was..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not understand why all of you should get up like this. If I allow one, I will have to allow others, and then it will become a regular debate.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Sir, I invite your kind attention to your previous ruling on the same subject where the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Customs was involved In that case a privilege motion was allowed. You used your discretion in favour of the motion even without 25 members getting up.

MR. SPEAKER: That was on the basis of a letter produced by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI PILOO MODY: That was on land grab case, whereas Shri Banerjee is referring to the case of the Chairman of Direct Taxes. You are mixing up several issues.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that case the Chairman addressed a group of newsmen and disclosed something which was objectionable, which was denied by Shri Ganesh later on. Sir, believe me, I have nothing against Shri Swaran Singh except my love. All these incidents show that the Finance Bill No. 2 has been kept a secret only from us and not from any Minister. There is a rumour in the country that there is going to be a policy statement that black money should be declared within six months. I am not imputing any motive on Shri Swaran Singh, but his statement has definitely given a feeling to this effect. Whether he is wrongly quoted or rightly quoted, we do not know. If he is wrongly quoted, in that case the privilege motion may be against the press correspondent. But, under no circumstances, Sardar Swaran Singh should shirk his responsibility. He should boldly go to the Privileges Committee. I am sure, he will do it.

Sir, you are the custodin of the rights of this Parliament. The scale is in your hands. Whether it is the Chairman of the Central Board of Customs and Excise or Sardar Swaran Singh . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you mix up both the cases? That is an entirely different case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Either there is a leakage of certain proposals of the Budget or, as a member of the Political Affairs Committee, he must be knowing about the proposals. I would only request you to tell the Finance Minister, let this Budget which is being exposed be circulated to us also. Why should it be circulated to Ministers only?

I would request you to send this case to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER. You have referred to the case of Mr. Jagjit Singh. To be on a little more certain ground, I will have to go through the proceedings. On the face of it, as far as my memory goes, there is no analogy. That was a

different case, this is a different case I may be wrong in that. I must see the proceedings. I will give my ruling after seeing that. There is no question of postponing it. I just want to be more sure as to what is that case and what is this case.

When something happens to an M.P. either some difficulty in the train or some quarrel or some mal-practice or any other thing, you have always been telling me to accept as correct what an M.P. says. Why not in the case of a Minister also?

SHRI PILOO MODY: He is a Minister, not an M.P. Ministers are on a different level altogether.

MR. SPEAKER: About the analogy of the case of Mr. Jagjit Singh, to be more sure. I will have to see the proceedings Papers to be laid.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : विदेश मंत्री ने विदिन वन वीक वाली बात को डिनाई नहीं किया है । इंपूल प्राइस पालिसी की बात भी कही है और उसको भी डिनाई नहीं किया है । अगर डिनाई कर दें तो मामला खत्म हो जाए ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त : 'विदिन ए वीक' को नहीं डिनाई किया है ।

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1974, FOREIGN TRAVEL, TAX (AMDT.) RULES, 1974 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED THE 30TH JUNE, 1973

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 789 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1974 together with an txplanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 760 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1974 together with an txplanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8067/74].

(2) A copy of the Foreign Travel Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 734 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974, under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8068/74].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended the 30th June, 1973, along with the statement showing the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 8069/74].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR 1973-74 PRODUCTION) 6TH AMDT. ORDER, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Sixth Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 279 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8070/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MAHARASHTRA AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 196(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1974.

(ii) The Fertilizer (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1974.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8071/74].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8072/74].

NATIONAL WELFARE BOARD FOR SEAFARERS (AMNDT) RULES, 1974 AND STATEMENTS RE DELAY IN LAYING CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) publihhed in Notification No. G.S.R. 444 in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8073/74].

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying *Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 339 and G.S.R. 374 published in Gazetter of India dated the 30th March, 1974 and 6th April, 1974, respectively. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8074/74].

CENTRAL EXCISE (SEVENTH AMNDT) RULES, 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 336(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-8075/74].

12.40 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED STARVATION DEATHS AND DISTRESS SALE OF CHILDREN IN DIFFICULT PARTS OF ASSAM.

MR. SPEAKER: Calling Attention. Mr Ajit Kumar Saha.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने देश की खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया था। यह ध्यान-दिलाओ सूचना केवल आसाम के बारे में है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के अन्य भागों से भी खबरें आ रही हैं कि अन्न के अभाव में मौतें हो रही हैं। आपने पढा होगा कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एक आदिवासी ने अपने दो बच्चे बेच दिये, क्योंकि पेट भरने के लिए उस के पास धनाज नहीं था। कल मैं हरिद्वार में था। वहां बाजार में आटा नहीं है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर): इस बारे में दो तीन घंटे की डिसकशन का मौका दिया जाये।

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*Notifications were laid on the Table on the 30th April and 3rd May, 1974, respectively.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : या तो आप एडजर्नमेंट मोशन को ले लें, या आप इस कलिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में देश के और हिस्सों के बारे में भी सवाल करने की इजाजत दें और या आप इस पर विशेष चर्चा का मौका दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . इस बारे में बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में बातचीत करेंगे ।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Bishnupur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported starvation deaths and distress sale of children in different parts of Assam, particularly in Uttar Taram area bordering Nagaland, Goalpara and Kamrup districts"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) A news report about starvation deaths and distress sale of children alleged to have taken place in certain parts of Assam, has come to the notice of Government. The State Government has reported that no cases of starvation death or distress sale of children have taken place, particularly in the Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam, as alleged However in order not to leave any doubt in the matter, State Government is making thorough enquiries in the cases reported in the press.

The overall food availability in Assam, which is generally surplus in rice, is reported to be normal, though the prevailing level of prices of foodgrams is high and recent floods have also caused some distress in the affected areas During the first half of 1974, the State Government had distributed about 1.31 lakh tonnes of foodgrains through the fair price shops. The availability of coarse grains and wheat in the market has also improved this year, as some stocks have already moved and are moving on trade account.

With a normal monsoon, kharif sowings have taken place under favourable conditions. The conditions of standing crops is also reported to be satisfactory in Assam. The food situation, however, is being kept under constant review in consultation with the State Government and assistance to the extent required will be extended to the State Government to meet the situation as and when necessary.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has said that there has been no starvation deaths I am really surprised, because we read every day about it in the newspapers. After all what definition the hon Minister would like to attribute to the term? Starvation deaths are not party matters nor they are political weapons to be used by one party against the other Why should not the Government make a clean breast of the matter. Now people are dying because they are being forced to eat weeds and other uneatable things and as a consequence they are dying What is this? Is it not a starvation death, if not what is it exactly please tell me? (*Interruptions*)

Sir the Congress Government proclaims that they are taking the country towards socialism But what is the result of this journey towards socialism? The result is starvation and starvation deaths, mother selling her children for food, people losing purchasing power and the ever increasing prices are every day throwing all essential goods beyond the reach of poor and the working class Hundreds and thousands of villagers are unemployed—they have no jobs to do and all these have resulted from the anti-people policies of the Government.

Not only in Assam but in all the States in Eastern region the news of starvation deaths is appearing in newspaper every day. The situation is

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

particularly deplorable in Assam and in some of the districts of West Bengal namely, Bankura and Purulia. Rice is selling at Rs. 4/- per Kg. The entire rationing system has crumbled down. The modified rationing in rural area ceases to exist. People are eating tree leaves and weeds and many are dying as a result of this "Main *Stream*" in its issue July 20, has stated "In West Bengal one boy was found eating dog s meat" This is the situation prevailing in West Bengal

Sir, both the Government of Assam and West Bengal have totally failed to p ocure enough foodgrains as per their targets. But these foodgrains have been conveniently cornered by the Jotdars and profiteers and they are being assisted by the local Ministers and MLAs The Government is totally helpless and the poor people are at the merey of profiteers and black marketeers

I would now like to quote from some newspapers to show you Sir how alarming and serious is the situation The Indian Express in its issue dated the 26th July, 1974 has stated Reports of starvation deaths and 'distress sale' of children continue to pour in from different parts of Assam This situation is particularly alarming in Goalpara and Kamrup districts with fair price shops even at Gauhati having to go without stocks for weeks at a stretch and the price of coarse variety of rice in the open market rising to Rs. 4/- per kilogram" This is the situation prevailing in Assam which speaks truly of the distress of the people there Now I will come to West Bengal. The Times of India in its issue dated 27th July, 1974 have stated, "The State Government is itself to be blamed for this near-desperate situation because the quantity of paddy it had procured is no more than a third of the target Even so to fail in its aid immediately may have disastrous consequences, according to official sources. The average minimum price of rice is Rs. 3 a kilo. In heavily deficit area it is Rs. 3.50. This is more than the daily wage of landless labourers who constitute one-third of the total population.

There are reports of starvation and semi-starvation conditions prevailing even in pockets within surplus districts. The situation is worse in such deficit districts as Bankura and Purulia. The State Government is thinking of opening gruel kitchen in some areas.

Paucity of funds has, however, been a major constraint In some parts of Bankura and Purulia, hundreds of men women and children are going round villages looting food from affluent houses, Congress legislators recently told the Chief Minister Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. Every railway platform is crowded with migrant destitutes from villages Crime is on the increase'

Sir, Bengali newspaper *Ganashakti* in its issue dated the 14th July 1974 while describing th condition of the people Bankura has stated that already 40 persons have died of starvation in the different places of the district In the city of Vishnupur, those who have committed suicide are Shrimati Nichubasini Bosu, Shephali Chatterjee, Bibhuti Nandy, Shri Kiritidutt and Prahlad Nandy In the Municipal area a lady from Rajgram sold her three year old child for Rs 5/- and a saree This is how the people of Assam and West Bengal are suffering Sir

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): This Motion is with reference to Assam. The hon Member is going on saying about West Bengal

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Are we to deal with only the case of Assam, Sir?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My point is this. The Calling Attention Motion is with reference to Assam. He is dealing with West Bengal. This is what I am pointing out.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: How can you deny reference to the eastern region, Sir? The whole of the eastern region comes in this connection. You cannot help it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken more time. Kindly conclude.

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Yes, Sir, I am now concluding. I would now put the question. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what urgent steps are being taken by the Central Government to rush adequate food grains to deal with dreadful situation that has arisen; what steps are being taken to run efficiently the rationing system both in urban and rural area; whether the Centre has directed the State Government to open free kitchen in Assam and in West Bengal particularly, in Bankura and Purulia and to give doles to 20 per cent of the population and whether Government would declare all those areas as famine areas wherefrom reports of starvation deaths have been reported in newspapers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I will confine myself to Assam

MR SPEAKER: This is a Motion about Assam .

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the hon Member made a number of observations which are not borne out by facts. The point is this. The Government of India went into the matter and when the report appeared in the Press, this was referred to the Assam Government. The Assam Government enquired and they reported to us that there are no starvation deaths. But even then, in order to remove any doubt, they are going further into the matter. If any additional information is available, we will be glad to share the information with the House. Our present information shows that these newspaper reports are not true.

Then, the hon. Member made a statement that there are no fair-price shops. I may tell this for his information that there are about 11,500 fair-price shops operating in Assam. I may also say that the public distribution system; is on the same level as compared to any previous year or any previous month. And, even the local stock position with the Food Corporation and with the State Government is of the order of 85,000 tonnes. The stock with the Food Corporation is 52,000 tonnes; the stock with the State Government is about 33,000 tonnes. This is the position as on 1-7-74. The normal distribution is 20,000 to 25,000 tonnes monthly and therefore this shows that the stock position is satisfactory and this will take care of the immediate requirements.

But there is one difficulty, and that is, that the prices are high. But this is a part of the general phenomena in the country and not confined to Assam only. Although I can appreciate the concern of the hon. Member and the other Members about the high price.

The hon. Member also made a statement which, I think, he should not have made about the M.L.As. and Ministers supporting the black-marketeers. It is a very unfair statement. Actually, in Assam, the wholesale trade in rice has been taken over by the State Government and, therefore, to make such statements against those policy-makers who have taken a decision is very unfair. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member wanted to know what steps are being taken. We are in constant touch with the State Goverment. When the Chief Minister came over here, he met my senior colleagues. Also he met me and we reviewed the position. We are constantly in touch with them and as

*The original speach was delivered in Bengali.

and when required, we shall try to see what maximum help can be given to the Assam Government.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The statement made by the Minister here is the usual statement regarding starvation deaths which we were accustomed to get from the British period. Whenever there had been a news of starvation deaths, the Government used to deny it. This is also the same steoreotyped reply. This shows the complacence on the part of the Government and the bureaucracy to hide the reality for which this type of statement is made. This is not our report—the report of the Communist Party (Marxist)—in order to discredit the Government in making this statement that there are starvation deaths. This is the paper which is the supporter of the ruling party. It is they who are publishing this statement. (*Interruptions*).

It is the monopoly controlled press which always supports the ruling party because it is the ruling class which is the defender of the monopolists (*Interruptions*). It is obvious. This is the report published in the Indian Express—Starvation Deaths in Assam. (*Interruptions*). Whenever they publish the report of starvation deaths, they become the supporters of the Opposition and whenever they support the Government that they are fairing well. In relation to food and other policies, they do not support us. The reality cannot be suppressed for every concrete name is given—not general accusations. I have the names before me who have died of starvation.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Not at all.

12.58 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The position in Assam is very serious. If you go through the statement made by the Minister, it is clear that there is no crisis in Assam. The statement says 'No cases of starvation deaths or distress sale of children have taken place'—a categorical reply. That means everything is all right—good. This is the statement of the Government.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: Who says that?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You do not know it. You are commenting.

The second part of it says:

> 'Overall food availability in Assam is reported to be normal'.

So, the situation is normal. This is the attitude on the crisis affected people of Assam. The attitude of the government is that everything is normal. The rice is selling at Rs. 4/-. It is also normal. This is the attitude of the government that everything is normal; foodgrain is available in the market. So, everything is bright and nothing is abnormal. But, the press reports of starvation deaths and distress sale of children continue to pour in from different parts of Assam. The latest in the series is the alleged starvation deaths of women and two children in Uttar Taram area bordering Nagaland. This shows crisis in leadership. You are even not reacting to the reality of the situation. The report says in greater Gauhati card-holders get a meagre 2.8 kg. of rice and 2 kg. of atta per head per month. This is the situation in Gauhati where there is rationing system but the situation in the villages is worse where the entitlement is 300 gms. of rice and equal quantity of atta per month per head.

13 hrs.

What in effect the Assam Government did was take-over of wholesale trade linked only with the public distribution system which caters to barely 5 to 7 per cent of the total requirements of 1.60 crore people of

the State from 816 private dealers for handing over to 663 gaon panchayat level wholesale cooperative societies. Thus in reality the Government took an insignificant 5 to 7 per cent of rice and paddy trade. In one of the replies the Minister for Food stated that in Assam the Government has completely taken over the rice trade. As I stated earlier what is the actual position of taking over? It has made no change in the situation. The Government procurement is absolutely a failure. Their target of procurement was 24 lakh quintals whereas the actual procurement was 16 to 17 lakh quintals. If they had achieved the procurement target they would have covered 6 to 8 percent of the population but even that target has not been reached. So, it is obvious that food crisis is bound to be accentuated. There is no fixed supply to tea garden workers. It is true the production last year was 24 lakh metric tonnes. Had there been procurement and proper distribution system then 1 60 crore people of Assam would have been supplied with 500 gms. of ration daily. As the State machinery is in the grip of the hoarders and the profiteers despite this production they failed to achieve the procurement target. I can quote the names of cases where starvation deaths have taken place. In their issue of 25th May the Times of India reported that Shri Abdul Mannan of Patacharkuchi village in Kamrup district of Assam died of starvation. A report received here said that villagers had submitted a statement to the authorities about the alleged starvation death. It was further reported that this was the second starvation death in the locality this year. Several persons of the area are reported to be starving *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, November 24, 1973 reports of starvation deaths. The Tribune, Chandigarh, November 24, 1973 also speaks of starvation deaths. 89 persons died of starvation in Goalpara and Kamrup districts This statement has been made on the floor of the Assam Assembly by Mr. Dulal Barua also.

My own information is that Mirode Das of village Bagbahar Part II (Bonbasto), P. O. Bagbahar, P. S. Silchar, District Cachar, died of starvation during the last week of April, 1974. Thirdly, Dhan Khan of village Rupoirbali, P. S. Lakhimpur, District Cachar, died of starvation on 20th June, 1974 after a protracted illness. There are various other reports in detail, and I do not want to mention all of them.

Then, I would like to refer to the Supply Minister's statement which has been published in *New Age* dated July 7, 1974. The report is:

> "The Supply Minister said that the Government will continue to supply us at present only 750 gms. of rice per head per week in the urban areas and 150 gms per head per week in the rural areas and there was no possibility of raising this quantity till November next.".

This was the Supply Minister's statement in the Assam Assembly But the hon. Minister here has told us just the opposite.

So, I would like to ask Mr. Shinde whether Government will take it seriously and investigate into all the concrete cases to verify whether there were actually any starvation deaths or not. The reports that are coming in should also be attended to. The hon Minister has stated there that the required supply is not there. Will Government take into consideration the total need of Assam and rush the supply as required so that so many lives can be saved?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would appeal to the good sense of the hon. Member not to introduce an element of politics in the food management of Assam, because by exaggerating things nothing is going to be gained and that blackmarketeers will benefit out of it. I have mention-

ed earlier in my statement that we have requested the Assam Government to furnish us the details about these things, and they have informed us that the reports which have appeared in the press are not true.

The hon. Member also made a reference to procurement, we know, and we are aware that their procurement was not according to expectation. Even then, to say that it was an utter failure as compared to the last few years is not correct. For instance, in 1970-71 they procured 83,000 tonnes, in 1971-72, 87,000 tonnes, in 1972-73, 89,000 tonnes, and in 1973-74, they had procured 112,000 tonnes

So, it is correct to say that procurement was a total failure, and that would be a wrong assessment of the position. As I had mentioned earlier the distress appeared to be mainly because of high prices and the fact that recently there have been some floods. In Assam, floods are not unknown Every year, because of the fury of the Brahmaputra, there is some distress and some difficulties do develop But the Assam Government is in touch with the situation and they have been providing relief wherever required As I said earlier while replying to the other hon. Member, Government would like to be in constant touch with the Assam Government and review the position from time to time, and if any help is required by the Assam Government, we shall not fail to help the Assam Government

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Assam Government's reply is in respect of each of these individual cases mentioned in the papers or just a blanket statement that there was no truth in all that?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the *Times of India* report about Abdul Mannan is concerned, they have specifically gone into it and they have said that this is not true and he had died due to some other reason. One more case had also been referred to by the *Times of India*. They have enquired into it and said that he had died due to lung disease. So, they have gone into the individual cases and given the report.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): It is a sight to see the leaders of the ultraleft parties discovering virtues of companionship with the editors of right reactionary papers which have a design to plant a JP-type movement in every State in India. The proprietor of the *Indian Express* is also an illustrious member of this House. They are determined to give publicity to JP-type movements; they give publicity to starvation deaths thereby trying to create a certain trend against the Government in this country I would like to read to you the news item in the *Indian Express* and analyse it Our godfathers of leftism in this House have said that the procurement target....

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Godfather' in the American context has a special sense

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): When Shri R K. Sinha speaks with his topi on his head, he is off his head and he talks through the back of his hat

SHRI R K SINHA: You talk through the front of your hat.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am only trying to point out the meaning of the word 'godfather'. In the American context, it has a very special meaning Nowadays we are not sure whether we are speaking English English or American English. Therefore, we should avoid words which may have different connotations.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: It is stated that against the khariff procurement target of—24 lakh quintals of paddy only 17 lakh quintals were achieved. The national target last year of food procurement was achieved by half and that was a success. Here the Assam

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

Government must be grilled because out of 24 lakh quintals target only 17 lakh quintals were achieved. It is made out as if telegrams are pouring into the *Indian Express* office, that there is a flood of telegrams. But no names are mentioned, no particulars are given. But it is said that these things are happening, in Nagaland this is happening and in some other place that is happening. It is stated in the body of the news:

> "In greater Gauhati, card-holders get a meagre 2.8 kgs. of rice and 2 kgs of atta per month....".

which compares with the situation in Bombay or Calcutta. It is a very interesting story of condemning the Government. The first speaker spoke as if there was a famine in India no one in India was alive and everybody was dying. I would like to ask my friends: Are you speaking against the takeover of foodgrains in India? Are you against the food distribution system in India? Are you speaking against the co-operative system in India? Or are you opportunists who want the people of India to die.... (*Interruptions*). This news has been fabricated out of all proportion in order to malign Government.

I understand the situation is difficult. I understand prices have gone up. I understand that this has to be fought. Opportunism should not have a price If Government want to take over foodgrains, it must be condemned If the co-operatives sell food through their agencies, that must be condemned If the Assam Ministry succeeds, it has also to be condemned. If in the fair price shops 2.8 kgs. of rice and 2 kgs. of atta are given per head per month, that has also to be condemned The sinister design of these people must be understood in order to understand the basic meaning of all this. The basic purpose of all this is to create a scare in the country, the Indira Gandhi Government must be attacked right and left and Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's movement must succeed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have refuted them. Any questions?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will Government take the necessary steps to fight such fabricated news items? Will it be vigilant enough to fight these publicity items because as against the bourgeois-reactionary forces who are in the company of ultra-left vested interests we find ourselves in this difficulty.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is for Shri Gujral. Can you fight this kind of publicity? I am asking the Minister whether it is his responsibility or Shri Gujral's responsibility to fight against this publicity. He happens to be in the House. Anyway, you can answer if you want.

SHRI R K SINHA: This is all a motivated speech.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE It is true that scare stories do create and spread panic and will do harm to the interests of the poorer sections But I would say only to our CPI(M) friends since the Assam Government took the decision to take over rice, we expected co-operation from them and not opposition. Even in the news item which has been published, there is a lot of political overtones.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. You are a Purushottam Sena man.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We are in touch with the Assam Government In regard to procurement, they have done a good job, though not to our satisfaction. Our interest is to see that the public distribution system continues to function.

12.15 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) National Welfare Board for Seafarers

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is:

"That in pursuance of Rule 4(h) of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers Rules, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to move·

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No. F. 10-1/65-FAIT. dated the 9th September, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee, subject to the provisions of the said Resolution."

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is:

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation Resolution No. F. 10-1/65 FAIT. dated the 9th September, 1966, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such, manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themsleves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee, subject to the provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted

12.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Land erosin in Bihar due to floods in Kosi and Ganga

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER· Matter under rule 377. Already one is there in the Order Paper. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has represented to me about news of some very serious incident that occured in the North eastern India which has an important bearing on the security of this country and therefore I will admit that also after we have disposed of the first matter under rule 377

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव (कटिहार) · उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर बिहार के खगरिया, नौगछिया और कटिहार अनुमंडलों के तटवर्तीय लोगों की हालत भीषण कटाव और बाढ़ के कारण अत्यंत ही दयनीय हो गई है। नौगछिया अनुमंडल के मनियामोर ग्राम, जिस की आबादी ढाई हजार है और 225 परिवार 1971 में भी कटा था और इस बार भी कोसी के कटाव से कट रहा है, उस की हालत चिन्ताजनक है। 1971 में मनियामोर को एक आदर्श ग्राम बनाने की योजना थी, लेकिन बिहार

सरकार ने वहां के लोगों को नहीं बसाया। आदर्श ग्राम योजना कहां है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मानसी के निकट रेलवे स्टेशन और राज मार्ग 31 गंगा के कटाव से बिल्कुल खतरे के बिन्दु पर पहुंच गया है और राज्य सरकार ने उस को बचाने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की उस ओर उपेक्षापूर्ण नीति के कारण आज नेशनल हाईवे 31 और मानसी रेलवे स्टेशन बिल्कुल खतरे में आ गया है और उस जगह गंगा का कटाव अगर जारी रहा तो आसाम से हमारा कनेक्शन बिल्कुल कट जायगा। शेष पूर्वी उत्तर भारत से नेशनल हाईवे के कट जाने से और रेल मार्ग के कट जाने से हमारा सम्बन्ध विच्छेद हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि खगरिया, नौगछिया और कटिहार अनुमंडलों की जनता की कटाव और बाढ़ से रक्षा की जाये। खगरिया अनुमंडल की 1 लाख 50 हजार आबादी, नौगछिया अनुमंडल की 75 हजार और कटिहार अनुमंडल की 50 हजार आबादी हर साल बाढ़ और कटाव से पीड़ित है। 15 हजार एकड़ जमीन खगरिया अनुमंडल की, 11 हजार एकड़ नौगछिया अनुमंडल की और 3 हजार एकड़ भूमि कटिहार अनुमंडल की, जो कि उपजाऊ जमीन है, हर साल कटती है। अगर एक एकड़ जमीन की कीमत 5,000 रु० भी लगायी जाय तो 3.3 हजार एकड़ है भूमि, जो अत्याधिक उपजाऊ भूमि है हर साल गंगा और कोसी के कटाव में कटती है। इसलिये अगर वहां के रहने वाले किसानों की दयनीय हालत की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो वे बेचारे बिल्कुल अनाथ हो जायेंगे। क्या योजना मंत्री ऐसे अनाथ लोगों के लिये एक नई योजना बनायेंगे, ताकि गंगातटवर्ती किसानों की हालत में सुधार हो।

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिन तीन अनुमंडलों में बाढ़ के कारण जो भीषण स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उस की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। बिहार सरकार इन क्षेत्रों में कटाव से बचाने के लिये कोशिश करती आयी है, इस बात का उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य ने भी किया है। इस क्षेत्र में बाढ़ से जो कटाव हो रहा है उसकी वजह से राष्ट्रीय राजपथ 31 और उसके साथ साथ जो रेलवे लाइन है उसको खतरा है। इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एक समिति बनाई थी और उस समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी थी। उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस साल और अगले साल में उस क्षेत्र में बचाव के लिए काम होना है जिस की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। अभी चूंकि बाढ़ का मौसम आ गया है इसलिए केन्द्रीय जल विद्युत आयोग से बाढ़ के बचाव के लिए जो विशेष सदस्य हैं उनको भारत सरकार ने उस क्षेत्र को देखने के लिए भेजा है। जो सदस्य जल विद्युत आयोग से हैं उन्हें यह भी कहा गया है कि पटना में बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों से बात करें और तत्काल इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी कार्रवाई करने की आवश्यकता होगी बिहार सरकार को उस कार्रवाई को करने के लिए कहा जाएगा ताकि रेलवे लाइन तथा और भी जिन विशेष बातों की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और जिन का अभी उल्लेख किया गया है, इस वर्ष और अगले वर्ष, उन कार्यों को पूरा करने की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा सके।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order When I am in the Chair, I try to accommodate every member to the farthest extent, but I have to run the House according to the Rules. Under

Rule 377, permission is given for a member to raise a point. In this case, Mr. Chandrappan's name is there But he was not quick enough I called the minister and he has forfeited his right Please don't insist Because some mistake has been committed throught over-sight, let us not commit more irregularities

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) But it can be rectified by calling him now

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Not in this way The heavens are not going to fall if Mr Chandrappan does not have the right to intervene now Under Rule 377 when a member has raised a point, if the minister concerned is ready with an answer he gives the answer The member may not be satisfied There should be some other opportunity This should not be made into a debate

(ii) REPORTED ATTACK BY BRTF PERSONNEL ON PEOPLE IN MEGHALAYA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Sir a telegram has been received which is in fact very alarming that 18 days have passed and unspecified number of deaths have taken place in a region near Shillong

The following telegram was received yesterday from Shri Pohshna a Congress Member of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly and President of Jaintia Hills Movement

Jaintia people by Resolution on Twentyfifth July last demand judicial enquiry into wanton brutal attack by Pioneer Company of Border Roads Organisation on innocent local people while celebrating annual festival on eleventh July at Eighth mile Jowai Bull Fighting Ground killing two persons and wounded many "

The facts of the case as could be gathered are as follows On the 11th of July there was a bull fight at a place eight miles from Jowai the headquarters of Jaintia Hills District of Meghalaya on the Jowai-Badarpur Road Since the year 1971-72 this road has been under the control of the Border Road Organisation and a number of camps of the Border Road Task Force were set up along the road Members of the Border Road Task Force are centrally recruited from elsewhere and organised into work gangs Owing to the high-handedness misbehaviour and disrespect of local customs feelings and susceptibilities on the part of the Border Road Task Force gangs their relationship with the villagers had never been good

Bull fight is a very popular sport with the people of Jaintia Hills and on this day, the 11th of July a good number of villagers had collected to watch the fight Members of the Border Road Task Force were also present in good strength It was reported that after the bull fight was over these BRTF personnel misbehaved with girls and women who were selling tea at the place This led to a fight with the local villagers in which an unspecified number of deaths and injuries took place on both sides Even though 18 days have passed we are in darkness Parliament is in darkness and newspapers have not given any news

The occurrence has raised the resentment of the local people against the Border Roads Organisation to a new pitch and is fraught with grave consequences. It is now 18 days since the above unfortunate event took place We would like to know the full facts of the case and what the Ministry of Defence which exercises administrative control over the Border Roads Organisation, has done in the matter Have any of the culprits of the BRTF been apprehended and punished? Since this organisation is reported to have achieved practically nothing in improving the road in question but, on the other hand, has created fresh problems in this sensitive areas where the people are peace-loving will the Government consider the with-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

drawal of the Border Road Organisation and hand over the roads back to the civil PWD, as it was before the Border Roads Organisation took it over in 1971-72? They have to punish the culprits in an exemplary manner

The progress made by the Border Roads Task Force is very little, as against a very big target, and the result is that a number of traffic accidents are taking place What I am trying to highlight with all the emphasis at my command is that an explosive situation has been created by the behaviour of this force towards the peace loving people of that area when they were enjoying a festival and that should be condemned by this House We want a statement to be made by the Defence Minister. This is happening repeatedly over the border areas There were incidents the other day in Manipur, Naga Hills and other areas This is the second time it is happening In the whole of the north eastern region there is complete darkness of the crimes committed by the Central Forces I would like the Government to make a statement on this

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We cannot expect the Minister of Defence to make a statement in short notice on a question like this If the facts as stated by Shri Bosu are correct it is very unfortunate and it is surprising that the House is not aware of this the country is not aware of this If it is true then there has been a conspiracy of silence It is a matter which not only wounds the feelings of the people in that area but poses problems of a security of this country We know very well that the borders of our eastern areas are already an insurrection belt, in Manipur in Nagaland, in Mizoram But there are certain areas which, because of the wisdom of the leaders or because of the combination of fortunate circumstances have been insulated from this belt

Now, by these alleged high-handed activities of para-military forces from here, if it creates that feeling and extends that belt to this area also, it is very unfortunate.

I would request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is here to kindly take note of whatever Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu has said and whatever has been observed and to pass on to the Minister of Defence. In the interest of the country, in order to put at rest any kind of feeling in that part of the country, I am sure, if this House takes note of that, it will act as a kind of tranquilliser in the minds of the people there I am saying this with a certain amount of responsibility that it is in the interest of the country that the Defence Minister should come forward at the earliest opportunity to make a statement as to what the facts of the case are, what action has been taken and what is posed to be done

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 30 P.M

13.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We resume discussion on the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill....

श्री झारखंडे राय (बीसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों आदमी बेकार हो गए हैं. बेकारी जितनी है सब बन्द हो गई है । 10 हजार टन गेहूं भारत सरकार की तरफ से न दिए जाने के कारण 50 हजार आदमी

बेकार हो गए हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार दस हजार टन गेहूं उत्तर प्रदेश को दे दे तो ये बेकरीज बन्द नहीं होंगी और मजदूर बेकार नहीं होंगे ।

CINEMATOGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill which was adjourned in the last Session.

Mr. N. K. Sanghi to continue his speech. He is not here.

Mr. P. G Mavalankar.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that this Bill has had to wait until this Session for consideration and final passing But I am glad that it gives me now an opportunity to speak briefly on some of the provisions

This House will recall the debate, interesting and instructive as it was, on the various provisions of this Bill Many hon members expressed their views on subjects ranging from censorship and the duties and functions of the Board of Censorship to what kind of problems are faced by the film producers and so on. I feel that the job of censorship is, of course, important in any decent and civilised society, but it is very difficult in any such democratic and free society to determine where exactly the Board of Censorship should stop and let the public taste and public opinion play a dominant role over the Board of Censorship. After all, the Censorship Board is there to determine that certain things are good for public taste and certain things are not good for public taste. But if you, in that anxiety and enthusiasm, let this Censorship Board do somethings which ought to be governed by public opinion and public taste and public education, then, I am afraid the Board of Censorship will have much vaster powers and there will be areas wherein the Censorship Board's intervention would be rightly and legitimately termed as interference. Therefore, I feel that many important and delicate questions and issues arise out of the functioning of the Censorship Board and I hope the Minister with his usual skill and enlightenment and understanding of the problems and issues involved, will see to it that both in terms of the enactment of the Parliament and in terms of rules and regulations and conventions which are much more important—than the first two, conventions and traditions—good films are exhibited in this country and good films are produced which is much more important, and the functioning of the Censorship Board is arranged in such a way that although it is bound to keep good, rather reasonable, restraints on the production and exhibition of various films, in doing so, the individual citizen's freedoms and fundamental rights are in no way jeopardised. So, this difference or distinction between liberty and licence is always very thin. One can always take the argument that one is for liberty and one can go on extending that argument and stretch it to the logical and which may perhaps result into some sort of a licence.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is not only that this dividing line is thin, it has become blurred altogether.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: I think it is very important that we do maintain this distinction between liberty and licence and I remember it was the great poet Milton who in his epic poem 'Paradise Lost' also said—I think I am almost right in quoting his couple of lines He was talking about the people at large.

> "Licence they mean when they cry liberty."

So, after all one can really degenerate into a sort of a licentious position in the matter of freedom and fundamental rights.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

All the same, I do believe that the function of the Censorship Board is very delicate, responsible and as I said, although it must put reasonable restraints on these matters, it should not do anything whereby the liberties and the fundamental rights of the citizens of this Republic will be curtailed.

The functions of the Censorship Board, to an extent, are negative. It is asking the people not to see certain things and prevents them from seeing certain things, it is asserting that certain things are not good for public taste. I realise these negative funcitons are not always popular or palatable to some, sometimes even to many. Nonetheless, these functions they do perform. But I do feel that the Board will not be concerned merely with the negative functions and certainly when the Film Censorship Board is being discussed, we shall be able to assert in our debates on the functioning of the Board, that these responsibilities and challenges of the new times, the modern times are being realised, accepted and implemented by the Members who belong to the Board of Censors. There is what is called a generation gap all the time. In fact, the generation gap is there from the times of Socrates onwards. It is not something which is new to us today. But since the end of the Second World War in 1945, we see tremendous strides recorded and registered in science and technology, and the world has become so vast, so quick is the pace, ideas move so fast, fashions move so fast and fashions die also so fast, new fashions come in rapidly and so also tastes change very fast! Therefore, what you considered good or bad yesterday may not be considered good or bad today. Therefore, in a sense, the Censor Board's job is difficult because the people who sit on the Board of Censors, as they are experienced and seasoned people, may be having ideas which have become out of date, if not out of tune with the accepted ideas of public morality of the day.

Therefore, what I was telling is that the Censorship Board will have to face these challenges and responsibilities with greater awareness.

We have also come to a stage in our country and the world, and our country is not to be excluded in this matter particularly, and that is, where permissive society has also been a matter of not only discussion but is a matter for experience. Parents, professors and teachers, leaders and social workers and even party politicians wherever they go, especially when they are confronted with the youth, they find quite often this phenomenon. One of the important reasons for this confrontation is that there is a different approach to what can be called permissive and what cannot be tolerated as permissive and permissible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even that is passing out.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I feel that if we live as we do in the modern times, there is this permissive society where all our ideas about novels, short stories, films and all kinds of human exercises, cultural exercises, and intellectual exercises undergo a radical change. Of course, I do not like in the name of decency and morality to do anything which would thwart the legitimate aspirations of younger generations, younger minds.

About youth and films, a lot has been said; there are films which can be seen by adults only and there are films meant for universal exhibition. Where it is a case of films which are meant for adults only, we find persons who are not adults, are also going there to see those films. That is because there is a certain lacuna in the general film which they try to get by going to such films. What I do feel is that we should be a little

more free in our understanding of our youth, more liberal in this regard. Some persons seem to think in this light, 'when we were young we did not do like this, therefore you should not do like this' 'you should do this' etc. I think there is a certain element of jealousy also in this respect. There is a sort of dichotomy between what the younger generation gets now and what the older people got when they were young and this creates a sort of jealousy, if I may say so. Therefore, what I feel is that our youth must be enabled—not permitted—to view the films which they like barring of course some of the basic limitations because the impact of the films on the young minds is tremendous.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): What are those basic limitations?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Basic limitations are those limitations which will stop us from destroying our basic principles, our basic values, and in domestic parlance, these are called *Satyam, Shivam, Sundaram*. I do not want to enter into an argument because my time is short. My esteemed friend, the hon. Minister, Shri Gujral, is knowledgeable and he knows how films have a tremendous impact on young minds. People in the country who are by and large illiterate get tremendous impact through the media of films and television. I want to ask him: Have we really made any effort seriously to enquire in regard to the educational planning of the television programmes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wonder whether that comes within the scope of this Bill.

SHRI P. G MAVALANKAR: Sir, it is only as an illustration that I refer to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some limitations.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I only wanted to convey that this aspect cannot be ignored. Creativity, art and imaginativity are the things which must never be curbed by anything which the Board of Censors do. Civility, decency and integrity must never be allowed to be passed over. Films and television have a special value and significance that must be never lost sight of. These are the points which I wanted to express. Thank you.

श्री रघु प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं जो आप ने मुझ को चलचित्र (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मैं इस का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं।

मान्यवर, जैसा कि माननीय सदन को ज्ञात है कि अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी ने केवल देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमताओं को ही समाप्त करना चाहती है, वरन् वह सदैव इस बात का ध्यान रखती है कि हमारे देश की जो संस्कृति है, जो परंपरायें है, देश के जो आदर्श है जो मूल्य है, उन की भी रक्षा हो। मान्यवर, मैं अपने सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सुयोग्य तथा अनुभवी मंत्री श्री गुजराल को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वे इस विषय में गहरी रुचि लेते हैं। उन्होंने इस विधेयक को बहुत चिन्तन, मनन के पश्चात् यहां माननीय सदस्यों के समक्ष विस्तृत रूप में प्रस्तुत किया है।

श्रीमन्, यह फिल्म उद्योग भारत के लिये एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण उद्योग है। विश्व के समस्त देशों की तुलना में भारत में सब से अधिक फिल्में बनती हैं और जहां तक दर्शकों का प्रश्न है, इन में वृद्ध, युवा, बालक, स्त्री, पुरुष, सभी के लिये मनोरंजन का साधन है। इन फिल्मों में सभी लोगों को

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

एक आदर्श जीवन का सन्देश मिलता है और एक प्रकार से यथार्थ जीवन का उन के सामने चित्रण प्रस्तुत होता है । हमारा केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड "चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952" के अन्तर्गत स्थापित हुआ था । भारत मे सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये फिल्म प्रमाणित करने के हेतु बोर्ड के मार्गदर्शनार्थ मूल सिद्धान्त चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5(ख)(1) मे दिये गये है जो इस प्रकार है—

"यदि फिल्म को प्रमाणित करने वाले सक्षम प्राधिकारी के विचार से कोई फिल्म या उस का कोई अंश देश की सुरक्षा, विदेशों के साथ मित्रता के सम्बन्ध, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सुरुचि या नैतिकता के विरुद्ध हो अथवा उस मे किसी अपराध की प्रेरणा मिलती हो तो वह सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिये प्रमाणित नही की जायगी ।"

इस से यह बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि हमारी सरकार का दृष्टिकोण फिल्मो के बारे मे क्या है ।

श्रीमन्, केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड ने 2 फरवरी, 1970 को अपनी एक विशेष बैठक मे फिल्मो मे चुम्बन, नग्नता तथा अश्लीलता पर विचार किया । उस का जो साराश था, वह मैं आप के सामने उद्धृत करना चाहता हू—

"जब कि भारतीय फिल्मो के निर्माताओ को अपनी फिल्मे बनाने की स्वतंत्रता हो, बोर्ड के सदस्यो का यह मत था कि भारत मे सेंसरशिप को ऐसी अनुमति नही होनी चाहिये कि वह चुम्बन, नग्नता या अश्लीलता की इजाजत दे सके ।"

श्रीमन्, सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति की एक बैठक में मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था—

"क्या सरकार ने खोसला समिति की आख्या के उस अंश को स्वीकार कर लिया है जिस में कहा गया है कि यदि कथा के प्रसंग में चुम्बन तथा नग्नता का प्रदर्शन किया जाना आवश्यक हो तो उसे सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के हेतु प्रमाण-पत्र दिया जाय । "इस प्रश्न के उत्तर मे कहा गया—" न तो चलचित्र अधिनियम और न ही इस के अन्तर्गत बने नियम विशिष्ट रूप से यह कहते है कि फिल्मो में चुम्बन की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । सरकार ने फिल्मो मे चुम्बन के प्रदर्शन के बारे मे कोई विशिष्ट अनुदेश नही जारी किये, फिर भी निर्देश सख्या (ज)3 (ङ) के अन्तर्गत चुम्बन की इजाजत नही है । निर्देश स० (घ)(झ) के अन्तर्गत नग्नता की स्थिति की इजाजत नही है । मान्यवर, इस बात से हमारी सरकार की, हमारे मंत्रालय की, नीति बहुत स्पष्ट हो जाती है ।"

खोसला समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध मे जो कहा है, श्रीमन्, मैं उसे भी उद्धृत करना चाहता हू—

"यदि कहानी के फिल्मांकन मे चुम्बन या नग्नता, शरीर का प्रदर्शन दिखाया जाना आवश्यक है तो ऐसे शाट को काट देने का कोई कारण नही होना चाहिये, बशर्ते कि ऐसा बड़ी सूझ-बूझ तथा सुरुचिपूर्ण ढग से किया गया हो और वह कामुक तथा भौंडा न लगे । इस तरह सुरुचिपूर्ण फिल्म बनाने वाले निर्माताओ को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । सेंसर बोर्ड को चाहिये कि ऐसी फिल्मो को जो अपने भोंडे और अश्लील फिल्मांकन के कारण कुल मिला कर भद्दी तथा हानिकारक दिखाई दे, प्रदर्शन की इजाजत न दे ।"

मान्यवर, खोसला समिति की इसी रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर

में कहा गया जिसे मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं ।

सरकार का विचार इस टिप्पणी को शाब्दिक भाव मे स्वीकार करने का है । वास्तविक मामला चुम्बन आदि का नही है वरन् सुरुचि और कला का प्रस्तुतीकरण का है और केन्द्र सरकार फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड से सदैव यह आग्रह करती रहेगी कि वह कलात्मकता तथा सुरुचि को ध्यान मे रखे । मेरे विचार मे सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के सम्बन्ध मे सरकार की यह नीति बहुत स्पष्ट है ।

श्रीमन्, यद्यपि सरकारी नीति इस सम्बन्ध मे बहुत स्पष्ट है फिर भी यह सत्य है कि सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा कभी कभी सदाचार शिष्टाचार, सुरुचिपूर्ण तथा कलात्मकता के शब्दो के मनो का भिन्न भिन्न रूप मे इस का उपभोग होता है । साथ ही यह बात भी है कि कभी कभी फिल्म सेंसरबोर्ड के एक सदस्य के विचार मे सदाचार, शिष्टाचार सुरुचि और कलात्मकता का एक अर्थ होता है और दूसरे सदस्य के विचार मे दूसरा अर्थ होता है । इसी तरह से यह भी सत्य है कि कभी कभी एक ही फिल्म के एक प्रकार के दृश्य को उचित मानते है, सुरुचिपूर्ण, कलापूर्ण मानते है और दूसरी फिल्म मे वैसा नही मानते । यह सब बाते है । मै समझता हू इन्ही कारणो से हमारे सुयोग्य मंत्री जी एक विस्तृत विधेयक यहा पर लाये है जिस से सेंसर बोर्ड की कमियो को दूर कर सके ।

साथ ही साथ एक और भी प्रश्न है जिसे आप को विचार मे रखना होगा । सरकार की नीति इस सम्बन्ध मे बहुत साफ होते हुए भी कि सरकार चाहती है कि कोई ऐसी फिल्म न बने जो थोडी हो परन्तु कभी कभी कुछ ऐसी फिल्मे बनती हैं । उस का कारण यह है कि आप जानते है कि पर्दे की स्वतन्त्रता अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतन्त्रता के अन्तर्गत आती है । हमारे मौलिक अधिकारो में जो अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता है यह पर्दे की स्वतंत्रता के अन्तर्गत आती है । कभी कभी हमारी सरकार ने कुछ फिल्मो को अस्वीकार किया, परन्तु न्यायालय मे उन को छूट मिल गई । तो ऐसी स्थिति भी होती है, जिसे हमे नही भूलना चाहिये । इसलिये यह कहना कि सरकार की नीति का लचीलापन है, यह उचित बात नही है।

जैसा मैंने कहा सुरुचिपूर्ण और कलात्मकता के सम्बन्ध मे न्यायालय की बात का एक और उदाहरण दे कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूगा । फिल्म वोर्ड मैगजीन के नवे वार्षिक नम्बर के मुख पृष्ठ पर एक हमारे अभिनेता शशि कपूर और अभिनेत्री सिम्मी का नग्न चित्र प्रस्तुत हुआ । सिम्मी ने बम्बई न्यायालय मे मानहानि का मुकदमा दायर किया जिस पर न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया जो मैं आप की अनुमति से कोट करता हूं .

"No right thinking person would consider the picture to be inartistic or below taste and, as such, would not defame her"

तो इस के लिये सरकार के सामने कठिनाई आती है । जब इस प्रकार के निर्णय हो जाते हैं तो यह कहना कि सरकार चाहती है कि इस प्रकार के चित्र दिखाये जायें, या मैगजीनो मे ऐसे चित्र आये तो सरकार पर यह आरोप निराधार होगा ।

हमारा विश्वास है कि जो विधेयक मंत्री जी ने उपस्थित किया है बहुत सोच समझ कर और सूझबूझ से रखा गया है कि पूर्णकालीन अध्यक्ष, सदस्य और असेसर्स होंगे, इस से हमें विश्वास है कि इन के पास अधिक समय होगा जिस से फिल्मों के बारे में अधिक सूझबूझ के साथ निर्णय लिये जायेंगे । और जो नया सेंसरबोर्ड होगा उस में योग्य,

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

चरित्रवान और ईमानदार लोग रखे जायेंगे जिन के सामने सदाचार, शिष्टाचार, सुरुचि और कलापूर्ण आदि शब्दों का वही अर्थ होगा जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन के हित में होगा ।

इधर कुछ हमारी फिल्में बनी है जो अच्छी कही जा सकती है । जहां पर हम आदर्शों की बात करते है, हमारे सामने एक ओर यह प्रश्न है कि क्या होना चाहिये और क्या हो रहा है । एक ओर हमें प्राचीन आदर्शों की रक्षा करनी है और दूसरी ओर जो वर्तमान यथार्थ है उसे नही भूलना चाहिये । इसलिये कुछ इधर समसान्तर फिल्में बनी हैं, और उच्च कोटि की बनी हैं । अगर उन फिल्मों की तरफ से अपनी आखें मूद लेना चाहे तो उसे उपयुक्त नही माना जा सकता । उन्हें हमें स्वीकार करना होगा और नये समाज में नवीन मूल्यों की जो रचना हुई है उसे हमें स्वीकार करना होगा । हमारे मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में इस विधेयक के द्वारा हमारा सेंसर बोर्ड भारत की जनता की जो भावनायें और आकाक्षायें हैं उस के अनुसार काम करेगा, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है ।

"हमें बनानी है तकदीर अपने हाथों मे,
खुद अपने वक्त के परवदिगार है हम लोग ।"

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): I support this Bill. I fully support what my hon. friend Shri Rudra Pratap Singh has said. This Bill is very comprehensive and elaborate, and as such the amendment cannot be considered to be in any way a casual approach. This indicates the serious thinking on the part of the Government of India

The hon. Minister has introduced certain measures to introduce new committees and also to restructure certain committees for proper censoring of the films. The question is whether more restructing of the committees or the introduction of new committees will be sufficient or not.

My hon. friend Prof. Mavalankar has very rightly referred to public tastes. Now, we are in a very serious dilemma. We have to re-examine where we stand so far as the film industry is concerned. It is very good that we are aware of it, and the Government have shown their awareness of the problem. The film industry has been left to itself for a number of decades. Over the decades, it has developed into a tradition of its own. It looks as if a hybrid taste which is neither Indian nor foreign, and sometimes a very bitter and hostile taste is imposed on us. It may look as if we are unconcerned. Those of us who have reached middle age or those who have become adults may look very unconcerned about, but it concerns our own children. What we see in the films concerns our own children. The generation gap is being reflected in our own society and in our own families. Naturally, the question becomes a very relevant one before we consider any measure for amendment of the main Act.

While welcoming the measures taken, I would like to suggest a few very salient measures which require the serious attention of the Government. I think it is time that Government re-examine the desirability of declaring a national policy on film industry. The question has been asked whether we would like to nationalise the industry. I would submit that this cannot be considered in isolation. We have to consider the need for nationalisation of the industry in relation to the social demand, the preservation of certain values and the need for introducing

new standards in our films. When we compare our films with foreign films, I do not know what percentage of the standard that we see in the foreign countries is reflected in the few films that have access to our theatres. Only a small percentage of foreign films are being shown in India, but then from these few films that we get, it is not merelly the moral aspect, not merely the taste, but it is also the technical perfection of the films displaying the standard of the scientific and technological developments in different countries that have to be taken into account.

15 hrs.

When we talk of censorship, naturally we are conscious of our orthodexy. We have been orthodox in many ways. It is right that we should be orthodox. Only by orthodoxy, we preserve our tastes and values, but there is a limit to orthodoxy. Along with the need for preservation of our values and tastes, we have to see that censorship must be directed to see or emphasise the aspect of scientific perfection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who will direct?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Government. I am urging them through you and Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill proposes to give Government very limited powers, only to revise in respect of sovereignty, integrity, public morality and things like that. What direction?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: With due respect to your views....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am mentioning the aspect of the Bill, not my views.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: This covers widely and comprehensively certain aspects. While Government would like to restructure certain committees which aims at inducting certain wholetime incumbents in the censorship committees so that they will maintain a sort of continuity in the examination of films, the question is whether we should allow the present trend to go on. As I have said earlier, the film industry being in the private sector they require to fun the industry? Our themselves and they have developed a tradition of their own thereby giving rise to a number of problems on the side of production and distribution. These problems mingling together have just confounded our generation and it is time we gave serious thought to it.

There is one aspect, of the producers *versus* censors who always appear hostile an cruel. The producers have to see the commercial aspect, the box office aspect. This is very true but who are who run to the box offices and contribute the necessary money they require to run the industry? Our own children who are set against us. So when a film is produced and censored, how can we separate the two, namely the industry and ourselves? In this view the question of nationalising the film industry has to be reexamined. I would, therefore, suggest that if Government cannot with the existing machinery protect the tastes and introduce further development in the film industry to suit the development of the younger generation we have to examine the question of nationalising films. A committee should examine the gap that exists between what is on the stage and what we find in reality in our society. Perhaps a random survey will tell us. From what we have heard of the experience of other countries, I feel that there is not as much difference or gap in those countries as we find in our country between our films and our real life. Why is it so? This gap has to be narrowed down and in order to do so perhaps the Government will require control of the industry intensively and extensively and perhaps nationalisation should, sooner or later be done. I invite the attention of the

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

Government to this aspect of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The more and more I listen to the speeches, the more and more confused I become myself!

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazagam.

Sir, in this introductory speech Shri I. K. Gujral, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting stated that on the basis of recommendations contained in the Khosla Committee which was constituted to examine the working of the film censorship law he has come forward with this Bill. This Bill seeks to revise essentially the set-up of the Central Board of film Censors. Besides the Khosla Committee, the hon. Members belonging to the Ruling Party, while participating in the discussion on this Bill during the last session stated unequivocally that the performance of the Board of film censors so far had been appallingly dismal. The hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting in his reply to the debate will no doubt say that the Central Board of Censors which would be set up under this Bill would definitely prove more effective in its functioning. But I am sceptical about it. I am of the view that this legislative measure is nohing more than putting old wine in a new bottle.

You will agree with me when I say that the Central Board of Censors has so far been the refuge for the retiring ICS and IAS Officers. One may not take any exception if the political leaders and the bureaucrats and entrusted with the responsibility of administering the country But, the culture, morality ideals of decent life etc., from the basic element of social life. An individual is more concerned about it than a political institution or a governmental organisation. It is more a social responsibility than a governmental responsibility. The society can exert greater authority on these things than the Government. It is inextricable to me how an Officer who has dealt with administrative matters throughout his career can be in a position to sit on judgment over matters connected with morality and culture and that too after his retirement. I have no hestitation in saying that the appointment of these people as the guardians of culture and morality will be leading both culture and morality to an unfathomable grave. I plead with the hon. Minister that this responsibility should not be entrusted to retired ICS or IAS officers in the new Board

Simularly, I would also like to say that the censorship of films should not also be in the hands of the Central Government I would substantiate my argument with cogent reasons. India is a land of variegated culture. The people of our country have so many different languages as their mothertongue. Is it possible for the Chairman of the Central Censor Board to censor a film in Tamil language, without knowing that language? The hon. Minister might counter this by saying that a Member knowing Tamil language would be associated with the Board at the time of censoring the Tamil film. But I am not prepared to accept this kind of counter argument. I have to say that justice is not done to the Tamil film or Telugu film or Malayalam film by this kind of ad hoc arrangement. The basic point to be borne in mind, besides the question of language is that Tamil culture is different from Bengali culture or Oriya culture. What is acceptable in Bengal may not be acceptable to the people of Tamil Nadu. That is why our Chief

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has been emphasising the need for handing over the responsibility of film censorship to the State Government. The Censorship Board set up at the State level alone will be able to do justice to a film of that State. Just because the Chief Minister of a State ruled by he Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam demands this, it should not be intermidately misconstrued as the demand for State autonomy. It is only the Tamil Nadu Film Censor Board which can do justice to a Tamil Film and similarly the Film Censor Boards of other States for the films of those concerned States. We do not object if there is a Central Film Censor Board for Hindi films.

I should say that the Central Film Censor Board does not in any way help the films in regional languages. A Tamil Film is exhibited in the Capital only on Sunday mornings. Tamil films are not shown in the theatres of the Capital in regular shows. One has to rush to see a Tamil film early on a Sunday morning. Likewise, the Bengali films of word-renowned Director, Satyajit Ray are shown very rearely in the Capital For that matter, this is the fate of all regional language films in the Capital.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): You can see them in Vigyan Bhavan.

SHRI J. MEHTA GOWDER: Once a year in Vigyan Bhavan, yes. My point is that the Certificate of the Central Film Censor Board does not in any way help the regional language films in other centres excepting those in the State. When this is the situation, a State Film Censor Board can as well do this job and there is no need for a Central Film Censor Board so as regional language films are concerned.

Unless the Government of India constructs a chain of art theatres all over the country, the regional language have no facility of being screened all over the country. That is why our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has been demanding that the censorship of films should be the responsibility of the State Government. I am sure that the hon. Minister will concede that there is sound argument in his demand.

I will also refer to a proviso in m Clause 11(c) which reads:

> Provided further that nothing in this sub-section shall require the Central Government to disclose any fact which it considers to be against public interest to disclose.

Sir, this means blanket power in the hands of the Central Government. The Central Film Censor Board can a film without attributing any reason whatsoever. Similarly, the phrases like public order or decency or morality are beyond the confines of adequate explanation. This clearly proves my point that the Central Government want to concentrate all powers in their hands. My party Government in Tamil Nadu objects to this kind of unreasonable powers being concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. I hope that you will not treat this as an untenable argument.

It is not that only the Members of Opposition have referred to the inefficient functioning of the Central Board of Censors. The ruling party members have vehemently criticised the functioning of the Central Film Censor Board. In the light of views expressed by the Members belonging to all sides of the House, I appeal to the hon. Minister that he should take back this Bill and hand over the responsibility of censoring films to the State Governments.

With these words I conclude my speech

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जो तरमीम पेश की गई है श्री भाई के गुजराल जी की मिनिस्ट्री

(श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी)

की तरफ से मैं उस के लिए उन को बधाई देता हू क्योंकि यह बहुत अच्छी तरमीम है। इस की वजह से अब तक जो अपने देश मे सेंसरशिप का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा था अब एक परमानेंट चेयरमैन हो जाने से यह काम बहुत अच्छा हो जायगा क्योंकि टैम्पररी लोगो को कोई उस मे दिलचस्पी नही रहती। अब एक परमानेंट चेयरमैन और 6 मेम्बरो को मुकर्रर किया जा रहा है। 6 नान-आफिशियल मेम्बरो को रखा जा रहा है। .. (व्यवधान). 6 परमानेंट है।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे तामिलनाडु है, महाराष्ट्र है और वेस्ट बंगाल है इन तीन प्रदेशो मे जहा बहुत सी फिल्मे प्रोड्यूस की जा रही है वहा से मेम्बर होने बहुत जरुरी है। अभी गौडर साहब यह कह रहे थ कि तामिल नही जानने वाला तामिल फिल्मो के साथ अच्छी तरह न्याय नही कर सकता। वह सेंसरशिप का काम सही ढंग से नही कर सकता। तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि जब वहा का एक मेम्बर रहेगा तो यह शिकायत नही होगी और हो सकता है कि वहा का चेयरमैन भी बने। गौडर जी यह क्यो सोचते है कि वहा का आदमी चेयरमैन नही बन सकता। महाराष्ट्र या तामिलनाडु या वेस्ट बंगाल जहा ज्यादा फिल्मे बनती हैं जिनको बहुत तजर्बा है ऐसी ही जगह के लोगो को चेयरमैनशिप दी जाय। सिर्फ आई ए एस या रिटायर्ड आदमियो के लिए जगह पैदा करने के लिए यह नही किया जा रहा है बल्कि देशवासियो और खसूसन हमारे छोटे बच्चे जो सिनमा देख कर खराब होते जा रहे हैं उन के ख्यालात अच्छे रखने के लिए और उन्हे इस के बुरे असर से बचाने के लिए जिस मे वे आगे चल कर तरक्की कर सकें, यह किया जा रहा है। यह एक किस्म की शिक्षा है और हम यह देख रहे है कि हमारी शिक्षा संस्थाओं मे जो पढ़ाया जा रहा है उस से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण असर फिल्मो से होता है। इसलिए फिल्म को सुधारना बहुत जरुरी है। आजकल इतनी गन्दी और नीच किस्म की फिल्मे आती है कि उन को हमेशा के लिए बन्द करना चाहिए।

मेरा यह कहना है कि सिर्फ फिल्म बनने के बाद ही नही बल्कि बनने से पहले उस की स्क्रिप्ट को भी देखना चाहिए। स्क्रिप्ट जो लिखी जाती है उसको देखने से भी बहुत सा अन्दाजा हो सकता है कि वह फिल्म किस नमूने की बनेगी। इस मे फिल्म बनाने वाला जो आदमी है जो इतना पैसा खर्च कर के फिल्म बनाता है अगर सेंसर बोर्ड से यह कहा जाता है कि फिल्म अच्छी नही है तो उस को बहुत नुकसान हो जाता है फिर आइन्दा वह अच्छी फिल्म बनाने के काबिल भी नही रहता है। इसलिए इब्तदा से सेंसरशिप के सामने हर चीज आनी चाहिए ताकि फिल्म पूरी बनने के बाद रिजेक्ट करने से होने वाला नुकसान उस को न हो।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी जो अच्छी फिल्मे बनती है वे बहुत सारी दूसरे देशों मे स्मगल होती जा रही है। 5 करोड रुपये का अन्दाजन हर साल हमारा नुकसान होता जा रहा है। तो मै मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये फिल्में दूसरे देशो मे कैसे जा रही है और इतना बडा नुकसान जो हो रहा है उस को रोकने केलिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

खोसला कमेटी की सिफारिशो की बहुत चर्चा चली है। उसमे किसिंग की भी इजाजत उन्होंने दी है। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी इस किस्म की चीज इस मे नही रख रहे हैं। मैं उन से आग्रह करुंगा कि कही भूल कर वह उस को उस मे ऐड न करे क्योंकि वह हमारी सभ्यता के खिलाफ है और हाइजिन

(श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी)

के भी खिलाफ है। बाहर की फिल्मों में जो बोलचाल और किसिंग होती है उसकी वजह से बहुत से लोग विदेशी फिल्म देखना चाहते है। इसलिए न केवल हमारी अपनी फिल्मों की सेंसरशिप होनी चाहिए बल्कि बाहर से आने वाली फिल्मों की भी सेंसरशिप होनी चाहिए। हमारे स्टैंडर्ड के निहाज से जो फिल्में होती है वही हमारे देश में दिखाई जानी चाहिए और बाकी दूसरी फिल्में नहीं दिखानी चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो यहां की फिल्मों का जो सेंसरशिप किया जा रहा है उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी ने जो तरमीम पेश की मैं उस के लिए उन को फिर बधाई देता हूं।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is before the House. The hon. members who participated in this debate have given their opinion. Now I would like to give some suggestions to the Minister.

The Estimates Committee last year took up this matter and submitted a report about film censorship. There are some recommendations which are very essential for the Government to act on immediately.

There is the question about vulgarity and vilence in films, which is good and which is bad. One author has said that nothing is good or bad but thinking makes it so. We say that this is good and that is bad. There are two kinds of films which make impact on our society and life the story films and the documentaries: one is imaginative and other is reality; a film is based on a story or novel which is only an imagination, and a documentary tells us the day-to-day affairs of the Government and what is happening in the country. It is said that there is no reality in films. But the point is this. Though it is imaginative, when we see the reality of life in a film and compare and see, we think that the film is bad or good. The next question is whether the film is of educative value to the masses. This is a media of mass communication. The question for the Government to consider is that they should produce more and more documentaries by which Government can have quality control on films.

There are producers on the one side and Government on the other side. The producers say that, unless they produce films with vulgarity and violence, they will not be a success in the box office and they cannot earn money. They said that the Government should check this vulgarity and violence and this controversy was going on. A number of committees were appointed but due to the Government not taking immediate steps the vulgarity and violence in our films continue. Under this Bill the Board will be reconstituted and it will have six wholetime Members including the Chairman. Here I want to draw your attention to the recommendations of the Estimates Commitee of Lok Sabha (1973-74), 58th Report which says:

> "The Committee would, however, urge the Government that while appointing members to the new Board of Film Censors and Appellate Tribunals they should ensure that only persons with proven integrity and knowledge of this industry are included. The Committee would also like that proper representation should be given to the film industry also on these bodies."

There were so many reports. There is that famous Khosla Committee report. So, while amending this law, unless we give some powers to this Board, the undesirable things cannot be checked.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

Now the question is: after this Bill is passed, whether the Government will have an effective control.

Now, one of the objectives is to confer on the Central Government a limited revisional jurisdiction even in respect of orders passed in appeals. Such jurisdiction can be exercised only in the interests of certain specified overriding considerations, namely the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States and public order, decency or morality. It should be 'and and not 'or' While sovereignty and integrity are essential, decency and morality are also equally essential

Lastly, a word about the moral question One cannot definie what morality is As I said earlier, nothing is bad or good but thinking makes it so ...

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You are yet to experience that

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Lastly I support this Bill because even though we are passing it after a year of its introduction, I hope it will help in curbing violence and vulgarity in our films

श्री टी०सोहनलाल (करोलबाग)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह जो चलचित्र संशोधन बिल हमारे सामने आया है मैं इसका हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और साथ में कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं जिनके ऊपर हमारे मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे । जहां तक फिल्मों का सवाल है यह संशोधन बिल पिछले 1952 के अधिनियम को संशोधन करने के लिए लाया गया है । 1952 से आज तक पिछले 24 वर्षों में जिस तरीके से फिल्मों में तबदीली आई मैं समझता हूं वह एक रिकार्ड की बात है । आज जो फिल्में बनती हैं वास्तव में उन फिल्मों के अन्दर टिकट बेचने वाली खिड़की की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है, खिड़की पर कितनी लम्बी लाइन लगती है उसी के हिसाब से कहानी, दीगर कलाकार म्यूजिक डाइरेक्टर आदि को लिया जाता है ।

इस संशोधन के अन्दर मेरे ख्याल से सब से पहली चीज जो देनी चाहिये थी, अगर वह लाई जाती तो इसका महत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता । क्योंकि जब तक हमारे यहां जितने सिनेमा हाउसेज बने हुए हैं उन पर गवर्नमेंट कब्जा नहीं करेगी तब तक यह चीज मिटने वाली नहीं है । आप यहां पर चाहे जितनी आलोचना कीजिये सेन्सर बोर्ड चाहे जितनी निगाह डाले लेकिन फिर भी लोग एप्रोच की आड़ में ऐसी फिल्मों को पास करा लेते हैं जो पास नहीं होनी चाहिये । जब वे फिल्में बाहर रिलीज होती हैं तब उनकी तीव्र आलोचना होती है । मैंने ऐसी कई फिल्मों को देखा है और मैं महसूस करता हूं कि हमारी संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता की दृष्टि से दिखाने योग्य नहीं हैं । अब तो हमारे यहां टी० वी० (दूरदर्शन) लागू हो चुका है घर घर में टी० वी० लग रहे हैं जब ऐसी फिल्में टी० वी० पर दिखाई जायेंगी जहां पर घर में माता पिता बहन भाई सब पास बैठ कर उन फिल्मों को देखेंगे तो आप स्वयं अनुभव कर सकते हैं कि उनका हमारे ऊपर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा । मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में एक पत्र भी लिखा है जिसमें सुझाव दिया है कि टी० वी० पर 20 साल पहले की पुरानी फिल्मों को दिखाया जाय ताकि हमारे बच्चों को यह मालूम हो सके कि 20 साल पहले जब वह पैदा भी नहीं हुए थे हमारे देश में कैसी फिल्में बनती थीं उनका करैक्टर उनका चरित्र किस प्रकार का था । इससे नई फिल्मों के लिए सिद्धान्त बन सकते हैं ।

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO in the Chair.]

अभी एक फिल्म आई है—गुप्त ज्ञान आजकल चल रही है । यह एक अच्छी फिल्म है और मेरी दृष्टि से पेक्षत मामले में बेहतरीन फिल्म है । लेकिन इसके साथ ही एक और फिल्म आई है—प्रेम-शास्त्र । गुप्त ज्ञान देखने के बाद मैंने समझा कि प्रेम शास्त्र फिल्म भी इसी विषय पर बनी होगी लेकिन जब मैंने देखा तो बिलकुल उलटा पाया । नाम जैसे गुप्त ज्ञान है ऐसे ही प्रेम शास्त्र रख दिया; लेकिन उसके अन्दर अनोखी चीज देखी, बिलकुल उलटी चीज थी । मै जानता हू कि सेंसर बोर्ड की कुछ मजबूरियां है लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी सेंसर बोर्ड को थोडा सख्त होना चाहिये । इस सेंसर बोर्ड मे ऐसे लोग होने चाहियें जो हिन्दुस्तान के माने हुए विद्वान हों, जिनको हिन्दुस्तान की संस्कृति और सभ्यता की जानकारी हो । यह नही होना चाहिये कि आप किसी आई० ए० एस० वाले को ही इसमें रख दें । आज इस मुल्क मे जिसके पास आई० ए० एस० की डिग्री है उसका ही सब से बडा काबिल माना जाता है । जिस तरह से अंग्रेजों के जमाने मे आई० सी० एस० को सब कामो मे प्रिफरेंस दिया जाता था, ये आई० ए० एस० वाले भी उन्ही की पैदाइश है, इन को ही सब से ज्यादा अक्लबंद माना जाता है । मेहरबानी करके सेंसर बोर्ड में हमारे तपे हुए गुणी और उम्र के लिहाज से ऐसे लोगों को लीजिये जिन को हर बात का ज्ञान हो और जो फिल्मों को देख कर, उस की बारीकियों, टैकनीक को देखकर सर्टिफिकेट दें । वरना इसका क्या परिणाम होगा—आज की फिल्मों का हमारे नौजवान लडके और लड़कियों पर बहुत ज्यादा असर पड रहा है . . . . . .

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (रानी) : आप ने जो फिल्में देखी उनका आप पर क्या असर पड़ा ?

श्री टी० संहनलाल मैंने जो फिल्में पहले देखी हैं, उनको यदि आज के बच्चे देख लें तो इन्सान बन सकते हैं ।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू । एक अच्छी फैमिली, विद्वान फैमिली का लडका जिसकी उम्र सोलह साल थी और जो हायर सैकेंडरी मे पढ़ता था उस ने एक फिल्म देखी और उसको देख कर क्या गुनाह किया, उसको आपने भी अखबारों मे पढा होगा । राजेन्द्र नगर मे एक बुढ़िया के यहां वह चोरी करने चला गया और उसके गले को पकड कर उसके मुहमे उसने कपडा ठूसा । वह पकडा गया । उसके मा बाप बड़े परेशान हुए । एक ही लडका उनका । वे मेरे पास आए चूंकि वह इन का पेरे क्षेत्र मे पढता है उन्होने कहा कि हमारा यही एक लडका है और अगर इसका जेल हो गई तो हम बरबाद हो जाएगे । हम खत्म हो जायेंगे । वह ऐसी फैमिली है जिसके सदस्य बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी जगहो पर लगे हुए है । मैंने लडके से पूछा । उसने बताया कि वह फिल्म देख कर आया था और एक्सपैरिमेंट करके देख रहा था । अब आप बतायें कि ऐसा होता है या नही ? और सोचें कि अगर फिल्म अच्छी हो तो क्या उसका अच्छा प्रभाव बच्चों पर नही पड़ेगा ? श्री रेड्डी ने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है । सेंसर बोर्ड फिल्म बनने से पहले ही कहानी को देख ले और उसके बाद फिल्म बने । अगर वह कहानी को पास कर दे तब तो उस कहानी पर आधारित फिल्म बने अन्यथा न बने । आजकल होता यह है कि जब फिल्म बन जाती है तब वह सेंसर बोर्ड के पास पास होने के लिए जाती है । तब अगर वह कैंची चलाता है तो निर्माता अलग चिल्लाता है और दूसरे अलग चिल्लाते हैं । वह कहता है कि उसका लाखों का नुकसान हो रहा है और आप फिल्म को पास नही कर रहे हैं । तब वह एप्रोच बड़े बड़े लोगों को लड़ाना शुरू करता है और पास

करवाने की कोशिश करता है। क्या उस सब से अच्छा यह नहीं होगा कि पहले ही सेंसर बोर्ड कहानी को देख ले और मंजूरी दे दे तब ही फिल्म बने ? अगर ऐसा होगा तो ज्यादा फिल्मों को रिजैक्ट नहीं किया जा सकेगा। कुछ अश ही हो सकेंगे जिन पर कैंची चलाने की जरूरत महसूस हो। तब ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा कि सारी की सारी फिल्म डिब्बे में बन्द रहे।

आजकल प्रोड्यूसर यह कहता है कि मुझे पैसा चाहिये, एक्टर यह कहता है कि हमें तो पैसा चाहिये। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि नंगे अश को जो दिखाया नहीं जाता है, जिस पर कैंची फेर दी जाती है, उसका ब्ल्यू प्रिंट ब्लैक में बिकता है। ऐसे सीन जो शार्ट किए जाते हैं और जो सेंसर बोर्ड काट देता है उनके ब्ल्यू प्रिंट बना कर हिन्दुस्तान में बेच दिए जाते हैं। एक जमाना था जब लड़कियां फिल्मों में काम करने के लिए नहीं मिला करती थीं, यह मुझे अच्छी तरह याद है। मिस बिल्लो जो दिल्ली की थी उसका पेशा कुछ और था, वैसी फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को मिला करती थीं। लेकिन आज अच्छे-अच्छे खानदानों की लड़कियां इसकी ओर आकर्षित हो रही हैं आज नरसे नारायण मिलता है और लोग तैयार हो जाते हैं, लड़कियां तैयार हो जाती हैं और कहती हैं कोई परवाह नहीं जैसे मर्जी आप शार्ट ले लो। यह सब अन्तर आ गया है। लड़कियां कहती हैं पैसा मिलता है और अगर कहीं मना कर दिया तो दूसरी फिल्मों में काम नहीं मिलेगा। इस इंडस्ट्री में बहुत पैसा खर्च हो रहा है। किस पर होता है यह ? एक्टर और एक्ट्रेसिस पर होता है। हजारों आदमी जो इस में काम करते हैं उन में से किसी को पांच किसी को दस और किसी को 15 रुपये ही रोज मिलते हैं लेकिन कुछ एक्टर और एक्ट्रेसिस ऐसे हैं जिन को 10-15 लाख रुपया मिलता है। क्या कभी इस ओर आपने ध्यान दिया है। 24 साल में आप इस एमेंडमेंट को लाए हैं शायद पहली बार। अच्छे स्टैंडर्ड की फिल्में बनें इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये। चार सप्ताह नहीं तो एक सप्ताह वे चलेंगी। देखने वाले इनको जरूर देखेंगे। गंदी फिल्में देखने वालों की भीड़ आज लगी रहती है, लाइनें लगी रहती हैं, टिकटें नहीं मिलती हैं। अभी एक फिल्म नरसी भगत आई है। उन बेचारों को हाल नहीं मिल पा रहा है। हाल वाले कहते हैं हमें तो रुपया ज्यादा चाहिये और तुम्हारी फिल्म दिल्ली में पहले हफ्ते में ही गोल हो जाएगी। हाल वाले बहुत ज्यादा पैसा लेते हैं। हो सकता है कि वे यह सारा पैसा गवर्नमेंट को न दिखाते हों। जिस तरह से एक्टर दस लाख लेकर दिखाते बहुत कम हैं उसी तरह से ये भी करते हों। मैं चाहूंगा कि जितने भी सिनेमा हाल हैं उनका आप राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दें। इस में आप को घाटा होने वाला नहीं है। और इंडस्ट्री में तो हो सकता है लेकिन इस में घाटा नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह की चीजें की जाएं तो देश का भला हो सकता है।

खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है। वह बहुत अच्छी है सिवाय चुम्बन वाली बात के। उसकी रोशनी में आपने कुछ संशोधन उपस्थित किए हैं। 24 साल में आप शायद पहली बार इनको लाए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि फिल्म इंडस्ट्री एक ऐसी इंडस्ट्री है कि इस में हर साल यह संशोधन कर सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने इस बिल को उपस्थित करते समय खोसला समिति की रिपोर्ट से उद्धरण दिए हैं। इस वास्ते प्रस्तुत संशोधनों को हमें उसी संदर्भ में देखना होगा।

कला जीवन के लिए है। अगर जीवन कला में नहीं है तो उस कला का समाज के लिए

कोई मूल्य नहीं हो सकता है। यह एक सर्व मान्य सिद्धान्त है। कला के माध्यम से चल चित्रों द्वारा समाज का चारित्रिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आध्यात्मिक एवं राजनीतिक उत्थान करने का ध्येय रखा गया है। उसी परिपेक्ष्य में हमें इसको देखना होगा। ज्यादा नहीं पिछले दस वर्षों में जो फिल्में बनी है उनको हम देखें तो क्या हम ऐसा पाते हैं कि हमारा जो उद्देश्य है वह पूरा हुआ है? क्या समाज का चारित्रिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक उत्थान हुआ है? कुछ प्रतिशत फिल्मों को हम छोड़ दें तो हमें जो उत्तर मिलता है, नकारात्मक मिलता है। दस वर्ष में जो फिल्में बनी हैं उन से चोरियों, डकैतियों अपराधों, अंग प्रत्यगों के प्रदर्शन और कैबरे आदि को ही बढ़ावा मिला है। इसी संदर्भ में मैं खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज. 90 से जरा कोट करना चाहता हूं जहां उसने कहा है कि हमारी फिल्में होलीवुड की सस्ती नकल हैं. सत्य से परे हैं, हमारी फिल्में बिल्कुल जीवन से कटी हुई हैं। मैं कोट करता हूं :—

"Another criticism made is that Indian movies are mere cheap copies of foreign movies. Often the stories are borrowed from the story of a popular Hollywood film, the dresses and erotic scenes are lifted almost bodily from them and introduced into Indian films."

इस के पैरा 67 को भी मैं कोट करना चाहता हूं :

"Indian films are far removed from reality and the film world is something that has no relation to real life. The characters in a film do not behave as real human beings. The story does not unfold itself in a convincing manner. the unreal world of films is therefore, lacking in conviction and fails to entertain."

इसी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के पेज 65 के पैरा 23 और 24 में कहा गया है :

"A boy of 23 in a reformatory school said: "In my opinion it is a bad thing for young boys to see pictures showing a man stealing. Pictures of gangsters enabled me to become one of them. Movies showed me the way to steal automobiles.":

"The investigators made a list of the tricks learnt by young delinquents from films.".

इसके बाद 32 आइटम्ज की एक लिस्ट दी हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों और आप ने इनको अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह पीसमील एमेंडमेंट कर के वह कोई फ़ायदा नहीं पहुंचा रहे हैं। इस एमेंडमेंट के पीछे उनका क्या मोटिव—उद्देश्य—है, उसके बारे में भी मैं बताना चाहता हूं।

सिनेमेटोग्राफ एक्ट 1952 में पास हुआ था। 1958 में सैन्सरशिप के रूल्ज बने थे। 1969 में खोसला कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई और 1973 में यह एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि इतने साल तक क्या होता रहा। अगर वह वास्तव में फ़िल्म उद्योग और फ़िल्मों के स्तर में सुधार करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको इसके लिए एक काम्प्रेहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए था। यह जो पोलीटिकल एमेंडमेंट है, उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि जो सरकार के चमचे हैं, जो आई० सी० एस० रिटायर हो गये हैं, उनको कहीं फ़िट करने के लिए स्थान बनाये जायें।

सरकार कहती है कि हमारे देश में आर्थिक संकट है, पैसा नहीं है, स्कीमें बन्द होने की नौबत आ जायेगी। लोगों को ज़रूरत की चीजें नहीं मिल रही हैं। दूसरी तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय इतनी जगहें पैदा कर के सरकारी ख़र्च को बढ़ा रहे हैं। जैसा कि फ़िनांशल मेमोरेंडम में कहा गया है इस बिल की व्यवस्थाओं को

कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 2,75,000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष का खर्चा होगा मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इस बिल मे केवल सैक्शन 3 और सैक्शन 5 में एमेडमेंट प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। सैक्शन 5 में कहा गया है :

"Any person, desiring to export any film for exhibition outside India shall in the prescribed manner make an application to the Board for a certificate in respect theroof and the Bboard may, after the examination of the film as provided in this Act and the rules made threunder —

(i) sanction the film as a film fit for exhibition outside India; or

(ii) direct the applicant to carry out such excisions or modifications in the film as it thinks necessary, before sanctioning the film as a film fit for exhibition outside India;".

यह कितनी आश्चर्यजनक बात है कि जो फ़िल्म देश से बाहर दिखाये जाने के लिए होगी, उसको बहुत क्लोजली देखा जायेगा और उसमें आवश्यक काट-छांट और परिवर्तन किये जायेंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नही चाहते हैं कि जो फ़िल्म देश मे रहने वालों को दिखाई जाये, उसका स्टैंडर्ड भी अच्छा हां ? क्या केवल वही फ़िल्में अच्छी बननी चाहिए, जो बाहर भेजे जाने के लिए हो ? मैं समझता हूं कि इस एमेंडमेंट में कोई दम नही है, और इससे कोई फ़ायदा भी नही है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय इस एमेंडमेंट को वापिस ले लें।

मैंने अपने एमेंडमेंट्स के द्वारा चाहा है कि बोर्ड में सिर्फ पांच आनरेरी मेम्बर्ज रखें जायें, ताकि देश पर ज्यादा भार न पड़े। देश वैसे ही ग़रीब है उसको और ज्यादा ग़रीब न बनाया जाये।

मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को विदड्रा कर लें और कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायें।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, जो संशोधन विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य बिल्कुल सीमित है। इसके द्वारा यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि सेन्सर बोर्ड में 5 स्थायी मेम्बर रहेंगे, जिनको वेतन मिलेगा और 6 अस्थायी मेम्बरों का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिनमें 3 मेम्बर फ़िल्म उद्योग के कर्मचारी, या उसमें काम करने वाले होंगे। इस व्यवस्था से बोर्ड अधिक कुशलता से काम कर सकेगा।

यह सशोधन करने की आवश्यकता इस लिए पडी कि अभी तक सेन्सर बोर्ड के सदस्य अस्थायी थे और वे काम मे पर्याप्त रुचि नही लेते थे। इस लिए सरकार ने सोचा कि बोर्ड मे ऐसे लोगों को रखा जाये, जो पूरे समय काम करें, ताकि वे फ़िल्मों की खामियों को ध्यानपूर्वक देख सके।

कई माननीय सदस्यो ने कहा है कि हमारी फ़िल्मों मे अश्लीलता है। लेकिन हमारी संस्कृति में भी ऐसी बहुत सी बाते है, जैसे खजुराहो और कोणार्क टैम्पल। वे स्थायी हैं, वे सदियों से चले आ रहे हैं और हजारों की संख्या में लोग उनको देखने जाते हैं। उनका असर लोगों पर क्या पड़ता है ?

आज से बीस पच्चीस साल पहले हमारे देश में जो चलचित्र बनते थे, उनके कथानक और विषय धार्मिक, सामाजिक कुरीतियों का प्रदर्शन, समाज सुधार और ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं से सम्बन्धित होते थे। देखने वालों पर उन चलचित्रों का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ता था। लेकिन जब से पश्चिमी देशों की सभ्यता हमारे देश में आई है, तब से हमारी फ़िल्मों में कहानी का न कोई सिर होता है और न पैर।

इसी तरह हमारे यहां साहित्य भी मर सा चुका है। हमारे साहित्यकार ऐसी प्रेम कहानियां लिखते हैं, जो कनाट प्लेस के आस-पास खत्म हो जाती हैं। एक मकान में पूरी कहानी खत्म हो जाती है। ऐसी छोटी छोटी पुस्तकें हर जगह बिक रही हैं इसी तरह हमारी पत्रिकाओं में नंगे और अश्लील चित्र छपते हैं। पिछले हफ्ते लिटज में एक अमरीकन महिला का इसी प्रकार का फोटो छपा है।

इस लिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार गम्भीरता से यह देखें कि बुराई की जड़ कहां है। हमारे देश में आज जिस साहित्य की रचना की जा रही है, उसमें अश्लीलता भरी रहती है। वह साहित्य हमारे नौजवानों को गलत दिशा की ओर ले जा रहा है। उस साहित्य में चोरी डकैती और पाकेट-मार की बात होती तो है और बड़ी बारीकी से हमारे चित्रपट पर भी दिखाई जाती है।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि लाखों रुपये खर्च करके जो फिल्म बनाई जाती है, केवल उसका निरीक्षण करना पर्याप्त नहीं है उस फिल्म की कहानी को पूरे बोर्ड के सामने आना चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि कहीं वह हमारे इतिहास, हमारे आदर्शों और हमारी परम्पराओं के प्रतिकूल तो नहीं है, कहीं उससे हमारी अखंडता के भंग होने की आशंका तो नहीं है। हमारी संस्कृति के विरुद्ध तो नहीं है, ऐसी बातों पर जब तक हम विचार नहीं करेंगे तब तक बोर्ड का काम सही दिशा में नहीं हो पाएगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि केवल जो फिल्म बन कर आती है उसी को नहीं, बल्कि उसकी जो कहानी है उस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए कि वह किस तरह की है।

16 hrs.

अब रही यह बात कि लोग सिनेमा देखते हैं तो उस का असर उन पर पड़ता है तो सिनेमा तो मैं नहीं देखने जाता लेकिन जब मैं शहरों में जाता हूं तो वहां हमें जिन्दा चित्र दिखाई देते हैं। लड़के लड़कियां स्कूल में क्या करते हैं? शहरों में जो शापिंग करने जाते हैं वहां क्या देखते हैं? हर जगह एक सामाजिक बुराई इस तरह की फैल गई है। हम अपने घरों में देखते हैं, घरों में भी ऐसे ही कपड़े पहनते हैं। बाप और मां के सामने लड़के और लड़कियां आज किस तरह के कपड़े पहनते हैं? स्कूलों में लड़के लड़कियां किस तरह के कपड़े पहनते हैं? तो केवल सिनेमा से ही नहीं होगा तमाम सामाजिक बुराइयों को हमें देखना होगा। हम तो अपने घरों में जिन्दा ही फिल्में फोटुएं देखते हैं, शहरों में भी देखते हैं, सड़कों पर देखते हैं। तो इस के ऊपर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए सरकार को इस के ऊपर विचार करना चाहिए... (व्यवधान).... इन बातों की तरह ध्यान देना चाहिए कि देश का चरित्र कैसे सुधरे, हमारे लड़के पढ़ें लिखें। आज स्कूलों और कालेजों में तरह तरह की नशीली दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल होता है। उस के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। तरह-तरह के हिप्पियों जैसे कपड़े पहनते हैं, उसके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। अभी हम ने देखा बम्बई में एक कालेज में क्या हुआ और जबलपुर में तो एक सब इंस्पैक्टर को लड़कों ने मार दिया। वहां के स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल ने कहा कि जो अपने बाल कटा कर आयेगा उस को हम अपने कालेज में ऐडमीशन देंगे। तो बगल में नाई की दुकान खुल गई। नाई की दुकान से पहले बाल कटाये जाते थे तब ऐडमीशन लेने जा पाते हैं। गलत तरीके से हिप्पियों की तरह के कपड़े पहनना या बाल रखाना जितनी इस तरह की बातें हैं इन को बन्द कर देना चाहिए। हमारी जो अपनी प्राचीन सभ्यता है उस के मुताबिक हमें चलना चाहिये।..... (व्यवधान)...

जो हम कहते है वह करना चाहिए। हमारी भारतीय सभ्यता ऐसी है कि किसी भी मुल्क के सम्पर्क में हम आ। हम उस को बदल नहीं सकते। सदियों पुरानी हमारी प्राचीन सभ्यता है, कितना भी विदेशों का प्रभाव पड़े हम उस को बदल नहीं सकते। इसलिए अपनी संस्कृति को सुरक्षित रखने की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए। उसके लिए चाहे उस के दूसरे कानून क्यों न लाने पड़े लेकिन स्कूलों में समाज में और शहरों में जो इस तरह के लोग घूमते फिरते है उसके ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिए। इस के लिए नियम बनने चाहिए कि कैसे कपड़े पहनने चाहिए और कैसे उन को रहना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ में इस बिल समर्थन करता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I am grateful to the House for debating this issue with so much interest You will recall that we had debated this in February last and I was feeling that perhaps it might be difficult for us again to link up the discussion we were having five months ago but fortunately Members have kept their minds so fresh that even after five months' break the link was not broken and the discussion was worthwhile

Let me recall that five months back some leading Members of the House took part in the debate, namely Shri Sreekantan Nair, Shri Salve, Shri Hazra, Shri Daga, Prof Mukherjee Dr. Karni Singh who was a member of the Khosla Committee also though the attended only one meeting—Prof Dandavate and some friends spoke today and they have all enriched the discussion very much

What become obvious was the concern about the present situation regarding films because everybody realises that this is a very powerful medium which could be used for good or for bad Particularly in a society like ours, we have to keep in mind the impact on minds, especially young minds Visual media, particularly the film have come to occupy the centre of stage in our cultural life It is a fact whether we like it or not, that today all performing arts forunately or unfortunately I think more unfortunately then fortunately, derive their inspiration more from the films than vice versa I say so because I feel that the performing arts should set the standards for films and not vice versa, particularly when the tradition and heritage of our performing arts is so rich from which we can draw a lot I feel that our children in particular have to be somewhat, if I may say so, saved from the impact of the films as they are at the moment We have not realised how much impact this medium, is having on the making of minds In this regard, the Khosla Committee has done very good work It was a committee composed of learned people who gave their time and applied their mind to study the various aspects of the film and it came to some conclusions the result of which is this Bill It is important to remember not only the impact the film has on adults and grown-ups but the deep impact it has on the minds of the children and the younger people The Khosla Committee has exhaustively quoted from the book *Our Movie Made Children* by Forman I shall take a few minutes to quote some very pertinent quotations which the Khosla Committee has given from that book I quote from page 61 of the report

"5 5 Forman states that children retain 70 per cent of what the adult retails upon seeing a film and that the impression of a film lasts for a considerable time Indeed some of the impressions mature and become clearer with the passage of time The film, therefore, makes a very strong impact upon children, far stronger than adults are prone to believe Experiments made with

educational films show that knowledge increased 20 per cent to 40 per cent more on screening a film than on communicating the same knowledge through other means. The author adds that a scene in a film shapes the attitudes and social values of children. Any kind of medium which employs visual as well as aural communication makes a deep and lasting impact upon an impressionable mind."

"5.6 Forman points out that the mental make up of a criminal in the film is not explained It is not till the very end that he meets his punishment and in the meantime a great deal of sympathy is aroused for him The part of many criminals in films is taken by popular stars who are well dressed, handsome and often rich In the same way, love without marriage constitutes a disproportionately large part of film themes, and the actors are usually popular film stars Therefore in the minds of the audience, particularly the young and impressionable part of the audience, a measure of sympathy and approval is aroused "

"5.9 The author says "Imagine the children from the age of six on exposed to the flood of movies pouring across the screen, loaded chiefly with the well-known movie trinity of love, sex and crime with all the violence, vulgarity and false values that so many movies have. It is a question whether the child will have become so excited as to lose sleep for a week or will sleep so drugged or exhausted by emotional fatigue that his sleep will be a kind of stupor. Whichever of the two happens the price paid is exorbitant."

This is the basic background in which we have to examine the film scene as such.

Film as well know, leaves a great deal of impression. As I have said just now, it is not only on the child but also on the adult mind. I, therefore pose a question to this august body and, through this, to the society as a whole whether it is a matter of social concern or not. Can society ignore this powerful medium? Up till now have we or have we not let the film alone to do whatever it can to the society at large? We have let the fate of the society, the shape of the society, the future of the society particularly the future of the tender minds in the hands of those whom we may choose to call by and large, financial adventurers These financial adventurers have not taken cinema either as an art, or as a contribution or as something which we may call culture. They have taken to it for the purpose of digging gold. They have not gone for the purpose of reforming society and realisng the responsibilities that society imposed on them But, unfortunately, a substantial section of them have looked upon it for making quick money by the shortest possible methods and possible means I do feel that at least sometimes my friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu should agree on something, because I am talking of culture and I hope he is interested in culture more than politics, at least sometimes

I do feel that society, unfortunately, as such has turned a Nelson's eye to this very important happening within the society as a whole Sometimes we have been motivated by puritanism We have felt that in our puritanism we can wish the film out but the film could not be wished out The film has come and the film has invaded our cultural life; rather, it is now part of the entire life of the society as a whole. Therefore, when we have continued to have an ambivalent attitude towards the film as such the film has gone further and made its impact. I, therefore, feel that today at least the time has come when we should realise that this powerful force has to be controlled not in the political sense but in the social sense and used for social purposes.

I do feel that people who have social consciousness and social responsibility

should be given more and more opportunity to make films. I also feel that this sense of responsibility has to be the basic ingredient for any cinema policy that we may choose to follow in this country as a whole. We should also face the fact that this medium in today's context has to be dealt with and cannot be wished out I do feel therefore, that towards this powerful visual medium which can shape the society as a whole particularly in our country where educational and cultural inputs are so much needed, we should have a positive attitude because the film can be used to a great deal of advantage.

I would also like to point out again going back to the Khosla Committee, because they have made a very interesting observation- they have quoted from the same book to which I have just now referred —the author claims:

> 'We pay for our school system We pay for our water supply. We also pay for the motion pictures What would we say if any questionable character were to be allowed to come in suddenly and take charge of our children's school? Or, if suspected water were even occasionally turned into our mains? What an outcry goes up if the milk supply in a town is suddenly discovered to be in the least degree tainted. The vast haphazard promiscous so frequently ill-chosen, output of pictures to which we expose our children's minds for influence and imprint, is not this at least of equal importance?"

This is the basic issue.

Unless we are able to treat and decide to treat the cinema on the same basis as we treat our text-books and literature, till then the cinema scene as such will not improve. This can improve not by censor alone. I am not going to claim that after this Bill is passed and after the new Censor Board is set up, the cinema scene will change. That can change only if we decide that social investment has to be made.....

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZARA (ARAMBAGH): It has no connection with the Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think, if you will use more of your imagination and less of your speaking-power you will find the connection.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (DIAMOND HARBOUR): Be relevant

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am glad Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is interested in relevance.

I do feel that unless we decide as a society that social investment has to be made and cannot be delayed, we will only face a social peril. Unless we are really in a position to evolve and turn our eyes fully on the contribution that film has been making a stage is fast arriving when we can face like some of the Western society a social catastrophe.

I think, for some time now I have pleaded here and outside that the main method of improving film is that society as a whole and the Government as such must decide to make substantial investment in film In today's context, as I have said we see that films are made by those who are the worst type of profiteers. I am not condemning everybody in film industry. I am talking of the financial structure of film industry as such. Unfortunately, that section of finances have gone into the film industry which charge very heavy interest. Not only they charge heavy interest but they dictate their terms also. Even the best of the scripts and the best of the stories get destroyed because healthy finance is not available.

I have had the opportunity of studying the systems of some of those countries which we may call as developed countries particularly in that sense of freedom of expression

about which my hon. friend, Shri Daga, is concerned and in those countries, we have seen that the Governments there have made massive financial investments. Unless we make healthy finance available, unhealthy finance and healthy films cannot co-exist. It is just not possible. Unfortunately, we have treated films as a "*Kamadhenu* cow". We have only tried to get entertainment tax out of it. We have not tried to feed back any money into it. The result of it is that the film scene in totality is degenerating.

Recently, we have made a small experiment in setting up the Film Finance Corporation. Although the contribution has been very meagre in 15 years of the Film Finance Corporation's existence we have been able to find about Rs 1 crore of investment even then we have seen that the film scene has changed considerably. Because of intervention of the Film Finance Corporation, because of a new wave of films and the emergence of the regional cinema, there has been a contribution which directly and indirectly has been good even by small investment. I am very certain that unless we decide that a percentage of the earnings of the entertainment tax will be fed back into the film industry, the cinema scene will not improve

Every day the technology of film-making is becoming expensive. Raw film has become expensive; cameras have become expensive. The production of film has become expensive and because it is becoming expensive, the eye is on the profits as such. That is why all the nostalgia we have about the older films has fadded out. All those who were mostly motivated by the creative instinct could not stand the pressure of finance. Very fortunately, since the coming in of the Film Finance Corporation and also of persons like Shri Satyajit Ray and others in the film industry, a new type of school if I may say so, a minority cinema has also been simultaneously built. This minority cinema to a great extent has contributed to the change of the attitude of the people.

I am speaking in this August House where the whole country is represented. I do wish to appeal through this House to the society and policymakers that we must decide to invest in the cinema industry as such and that only then we can possibly create what we may choose to call an Indian cinema.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Are you appealing to change social values?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Social values I feel, cannot change only by wishes. For changing social values through a medium, investment is needed, and investment should be made by us. I do not exonerate the responsibility of the Government. I am trying to say that the responsibility of the Government is considerably more because not only the Centre but also the States keep on crying that films are doing harm. But what are we doing about it, how much have we decided to invest, I like to ask. The States earn on an average about Rs. 60 crores annually on entertainment tax. But in 15 years we have invested only Rs. 1 crore through the Films Finance Corporation Naturally, you cannot change the scene as such. I make appeals because sometimes my own heart breaks; I feel that, in spite of my best efforts. I have not get succeeded in finding money or even in convincing my colleagues in the Government. My senior colleague is sitting here. Without investmesnt the medium of cinema cannot be used to advantage, and disadvantages can be considerable ....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you project the image of the ruling Party through cinema, you will get a lot of money.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, eats, drinks and sleeps with politics. Nothing else ever crosses his mind. For some time, for a change, he should remember that he comes from the rich land of Bengal

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

the land of Tagore, where culture also matters. If he tries to put himself in that frame of mind he will be able to think of things better and finer than what his mind is being applied to always.

The scene has changed in this country. India has undergone many changes. Today India is the biggest film producer in the world. We produce the maximum number of films compared to any other country, and if I am not mistaken—I hope I am right in saying so—that, in spite of everything, it is a very fortunate thing that our creative genius in the cinema has emerged and asserted itself compared to the creative genius in the world. We have seen that in many competitions and many festivals our film-makers have made their mark and they have been able to show to the world that better films can be made and have been made in spite of all the difficulties that they have been facing.

This Bill is trying to remove some of the difficulties that censorship has been facing. Any consorship law, at its very best, is a negative force or a negative approach. It, naturally, can have only a very limited role. Although it must assert against vulgarity it must assert against debasing of taste, it must assert against dehumanising of sensitivities and finer values, it must assert against perversion, it must assert against glorification of the goondas and it must resotre to women and children their rightful place in the society. Even then this cannot be as effective as public opinion because the most effective censorship in the country is ultimately the public opinion. Public opinion in this context has naturally to be educated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Where is the public opinion?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: That is what I am appealing for. You and I should arouse that public opinion. To an extent a change has come. I will give one or two indications. For instance, till about last year whenver the Censorship Board gave 'A' Certificate to a film, the film-makers were generally very happy because they thought that it would dig more gold. But now we have seen a change in the course of the last year or so. Whenever 'A' Certificate is given, there is now always a hue and cry and the demand is more for 'U' Certificate. This itself is indicative of the change. Another indicative is this. The regional language films for instance, Malayalam films, Kannada films and Bengali films, the new ones that have come up in these three or four States, have made a place for themselves; they are based on classics, on social investigation, social issues. And this scheme is now being respected more and more. But I do feel that even then....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): If you are building a case for quality films, let us spend more on it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not invest anything on it. You are talking of more and more. I say, let us invest something on it. Unless we decide to invest something on it the cinema scene will not change. I do not know whether you were here when I was speaking on this point. Perhaps you had been out. I am not accusing you but on this I have spoken at length because I am one of those who would like you to feel—it is not a question of this side or that side—that it is a matter of common concern for all of us. This is a powerful medium which makes and shapes the minds of men and so it needs investment like the books.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Where are the cinema halls even if you make better films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Not only cinema halls but better films have to be produced, more and more specialised films for children and young men

need to be made and all this needs investment. I think the stage has come when the country should apply all its mind whether we can or we cannot at least part with 50 per cent of the entertainment tax to see that better cinemas come in and even the number of cinema theatres that we have in our country as our friend Shri Vajpayee has drawn our attention to, is only about 7,800 Can you imagine that the Soviet Union with a population of one-fourth of ours, has 1,40,000 cinemas. The UNESCO sometime ago had laid down norms for cinemas. Even if we follow those norms in the developing countries, we should increase our cinema halls by three times because what is happening to-day is not that cinemas are few but the cinemas are expensive The lowest cinema ticket plus the entertainment tax has become so expensive that a lower middle class man or a poor man just cannot afford to go to cinema at all It is not a question that he cannot be influenced but he is kept out of the contact with the cinema and entertainment is denied to him. In urban areas more and more we are finding tensions which are not only economic tensions but non-economic tensions also because there is no release from those tensions. We have made some experiment in Delhi recently by starting an open air cinema in the Rabindra Rangashala where we have kept the ticket at 50 paise and Rupee one. We have 8000 seats and you will be surprised that every day every seat is sold and every day 8000 people come who, I must say never go to cinemas otherwise and people from Juggis and jhopris who cannot just otherwise afford to go to a cinema.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU It creates a law and order problem.

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: That problem will always be there whenever people get together. But that does not mean that we can afford to throw the baby with the tube water. Therefore, I do feel that we should possibly think in terms of having something in this context.

Some of my friends talked about the criteria followed by the Censorship Board in rejecting the films In the last couple of years I am particularly keen that films that preach violence ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU What happened to the Member who was caught red-handed taking a bribe in Bombay?

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: I do not know Perhaps Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu knows better.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Jyotirmoy Bosu gets the information

SHRI I K. GUJRAL I would have appreciated if the hon. Member gets up and speaks The hon. Member did not participate in the debate He was busy writing his notes for something else. Suddenly something flashes across his mind and he starts interrupting

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU: I am privileged to sit on the same bench as the Chairman. Please do not carry coal to New Castle

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: I am prepared to give the floor to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to give us some worthwhile suggestions. But he does not apply his mind to matters of culture. That is the tragedy That is the real difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At the present moment I am worried about the stomach culture in this country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I hope your negative approach will fill that soon. As I was saying that we have been trying to assert and curtail violence and vulgarity in the cinema. In the last year for instance, we denied certificates to 15 films. In this year in the first 5 months, the Censorship Board refused to certify 3 films. Also the

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

metreage of cuttings has conderably increased. In 1973, apart from the films which were not permitted to be shown, about 15,000 metres were cut from the various films. But cuts do not solve any problems. As I have said just now, all these are negative methods. Positive methods have to be found.

Then I come to the points made by Shri Sreekantan Nair who said that the set up is being made more cumbersome in respect of the Film Censor Board for that, I would say, it is not cumbersome but it is being made simplified in the sense that now we are going to have six whole-time members and the result would be, since every film will have to be seen by at least one whole-time member uniformity in regard to the application of the rules will be there and it is far more easier for them to sit with the assessors of a particular language and take a view on the film at the moment. With the help of the honorary committees we are not able to make the impact and that is why we have accepted the recommendation of the Khosla Committee and we are going in that direction.

Now I come to another point which was raised by my friend Mr. Salve and it is this. He spoke about the various aspects of the films and he had particularly drawn my attention to the film Bobby which was worrying him very much. I have drawn the attention of the Film Censor Board to the remarks made by Mr. Salve.

Mr. Manoranjan Hazra talked about the fate of the Cine-workers who do need attention. I may tell him that we are at the moment at the stage of drafting of a Bill for protecting the salary etc. of these persons and I do hope I will be in a position to come to the House very soon with that Bill to help them to occupy a useful place in the cinema industry as such.

Now, Mr. Daga made a long speech and he was particularly worried about the words censor, about the older people, about the dangerous trends and so on. He said in the course of his speech that films had not made any impact. I think Mr. Daga's speech was very classical, because, he is one of those people who feel that cinema is seen and forgotten sooner than one thinks. But if you sit with Mr. Daga he will even tell you what film he saw some twenty years ago and what was the story there, and still he feels that the impact of the film can be easily forgotten! Mr. Daga also quoted Khosla Committee Report, and Mr. Daga said that they had talked of liberal approach. I agree. Liberal and licentiousness are two different things. I am all in favour of laberal approach. I am not a conservative and I am not for a conservative approach at all but I am for a more responsible approach. I do agree with Mr. Daga that ..

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): What you do is this. When it comes to practical things, what you are doing is, you are not going to introduce good films, but you are going to cut the bad films. That is to say, it is only a negative function The hon. Minister is very sensible and I am sure he will give greater thought to it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am grateful for the credit you gave for being a sensible one; you can say sensitivity, as well, because in art values I have sensitivity as well We have changed the approach the methodology etc. and I have told time and again what all things we have done to change the scene. That is why I have spoken with regard to a comprehensive film policy. Elsewhere I had also spoken of the cess. I have spoken on the Film Council. I have spoken of art threatres. I have spoken about film societies. I have spoken of children's films. I have spoken about setting up of the corporation which in totality is going to change the scene.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What all you can do with the censors is to take a scissor and cut the negative part but you cannot substitute a good part.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have said so. My friend, Prof. Mukherjee is not here. He also had talked of the need for a sensible national films policy which I have tried to enunciate just now and also the Cine Workers' Bill. He had also talked about the Metro Cinema and Shri Bosu is interested in that also and because Mr. Bosu is keen that something should be said about the Metro Cinema. I would only like to say here that we have set up a negotiating committee from the various industries together and some representatives of the owners are also here and the documents are being examined. I hope we shall be in a position to settle this issue soon. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You support Messrs. Gupta Brothers in Bombay. And you, Mr. Ganesh, have given him support.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He has given me full support. I also feel that Shri Nahata, particularly, had talked of the good films and the people's demand for a good film He had asked for a Film Corporation I am glad to say that only two days ago the Cabinet had approved of the setting up of a national film corporation. I think we shall be setting it up very soon. With the setting up of that we shall be able to start at least a new phase in import and export of films also and earning some money to finance the films corporation to perform the responsibilities more adequately.

Dr. Karni Singh had emphasised about the need for a family film. I could not agree with him. But. I do feel that healthy and helpful family films are needed. Prof. Dandavate, sitting here, has made a speech which is very useful and learned. He has talked about the generation gap in the government thinking. I do not think that there is generation gap in the government thinking. I think that the generation gap is not in the context that we are against what the new generation wants. I am all for the films which are youthful in approach, which are youthful in their comprehension, which are youthful in their art films and which are youthful in their sensitivity. But, I think that all that is sold in the name of the youth is not that either Prof. Dandavate or I would wish. I think it is not in that sense that we have any generation gap problem. I think Prof. Dandavate also had asked a question which needs a reply. He has asked whether the elements which are extraneous to arts are judged by the art form. I think it would be too much if we say that all the films are in art forms although some of the makers do believe in them. Do you know, Prof. Dandavate that out 100 films which were started in India, seventy per sent of the films fall under it because people who are adventurists and who have earned money in something else—in stock exchange or something else—do want to venture into the films? The result of all this for making a good film. In that they are neither interested in the art films nor in aesthetics. We have, fortunately, as I said just now, some leaders who have a deep commitment to the art films and the things of that kind. I do not think that there is any difficulty coming from the censors or from those who are certifying the films as such.

Before I finish, I must compliment Prof. Dandavate for his very very beautiful speech on the art and the enunciation of the art film.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to ask; is it not true that even in those societies in some of the countries where efforts are made to control and regiment art, there not only the freedom of the artist is lost but even the creative mind is disturbed?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not able to say 'Yes' or 'No' because this is a discussion in which, if Prof. Dandavate wants me to say 'Yes' or 'No' I would not like to reply. I can assure you of one thing and that is that no attempt whatsoever on our part will be made either to regiment the art or to try to control the art. We are only trying to eliminate those things to be unhealthy and known to be perverse to debase human values which, not only acts as a poison to our society but is now acting as a lava to our basic and cultural art value. We are now trying to fight against this and not against the art films as such

Shri Mavalankar has naturally and rightly asked that we must be always conscious of the difference between the freedom and licence and the liberty of the people that is involved in it. I think that it is in that context only that we are thinking of the present meaesures because corelations of these three only make the validity to the present Bill definitely useful. Shri Rudra Pratap Singh has complained about the lack of uniformity of the censors. I think with the appointment of whole-time members we will be able to achieve that uniformity. He talked at length about nudity and kissing. I think I have made my views known on this subject in the meetings of the consultative committee. It is in the broad context as Khosla Committee has tried to see these things that they have to be seen. Covered nudity and covered vulgarity can be worse than nudity. That is what is happening today.

Shri Tombi Singh has drawn our attention and rightly so that we must declare our national film policy. I have said just now how I am looking at the scene and what are the ingredients of the national film policy. Shri Gowder has talked about censorship by the State Governments. This issue was discussed at length in the Constituent Assembly when censoring and films were made central subjects and taken from the Concurrent List. I might quote a little from the speech of Dr. Ambedkar:

> "Mr. President, Sir, the object of bringing this entry which was orginally in the Concurrent List to the Union List is two-fold.
>
> Firstly, to prescribe as far as possible a uniform standard for sanction of films, and
>
> Secondly, to prevent an injury being done to any producer of a film whose film may not be sanctioned by any particular province for reason of some idiosyncracy or some standards which are extra-ordinary character and do not conform...".

I think this speech holds good even today and particularly in his State politics which is dominated by cinema. I think the present situation where censorship is a central subject is correct but while appointing six members we are going to post two of them at Madras and they must know the local languages of the region because only then the censorship will be possible. Since India is making many films we have provided in the Bill assessors to assist the whole-time members. Our policy will be to have the Chairman and two members in Bombay; two members in Madras and one member in Calcutta so that they are able to look after all the films made in those areas. My friend Mr. Reddy had asked me to see that people knowing various languages are appointed on the censor Board. Well, we will try to do that as far as possible. Some friends have asked me about the pre-censorship of the scripts. It is not an impracticable suggestion but it does not serve much purpose because films are not made by scripts. They are made as films develop.

श्री टी० सोहन सिंह : जैसा बाप ने बतलाया कि यह शुरू में नहीं होना बाद में भी उस में तब्दीलियां करते हैं....

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल बाद में भी करते हैं, नहीं बाद में ही करते हैं। जो लिखित होता है उस में कुछ नहीं होता है। लिखित में होता है कि मोहन चालू जी ने किसी से दोस्ती दिखाई। अब दोस्ती दिखाई उस के बाद क्या हुआ? यही वह चीज यानी है।

मोहन चालू जी ने यह भी कहा है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा सिनेमा हाउसेज का ले लिया जाय। मैं उस के लेने के हक में नहीं हूं। लेकिन इस बात के हक में हूं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो सिनेमा लेना चाहती हैं वे अपने सिनेमा हाउसेज और बनाएं। इस में क्या लगाया जाय क्या कि अगर सिनेमा हाउसेज की जरूरत है। उसी सिनेमा हाउस के ऊपर फिर और फिर और क्या लगाया इस का कोई फायदा नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I shall bring a Punjabi film to him

SHRI I K GUJRAL Let him please do so That is why I have succeeded in persuading five or six States to set up cinema corporations to make more cinemas, because ultimately that will be more useful than just investing moneys in cinemas which have already been made.

My hon friend Shri Sharma talked of the extra expenditure involved. I think there was a great deal of contradiction in what he said On the one side, he was very much concerned about the social impact of films and on the other side, he was more concerned about the couple of lakhs of rupees which would be spent on censoring of films. But I can assure him that most of it will be recovered because two are going to increase the censorship fee also and so it is not as if in the end the exchequer will be losing money on this

I think I have a covered most of the points raised in this debate I shall only conclude by saying that as a result of this debate my hon. friends on both sides of the House may kindly treat with considerably more seriousness the cinema scene as such and help us and the society in evolving a comprehensive film policy which to a very great extent fortunately has been spelt out in the Estimates Committee's report The Estimates Committee's report has been very wholesome and useful and we are trying to evolve a policy based on that

MR CHAIRMAN The question is "That the Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA I beg to move,

Page 2, omit lines 4 to 10 (16)

I have moved this amendment because in my opinion there is no need for a revising committee because there is already another committee for the purpose I hope the hon Minister will accept it

SHRI I K GUJRAL. I am unfortunately not in a position to agree with my hon friend. The question of a revising committee came in because some people used to file appeals. Upto now, our procedure is that appeals are disposed of by the Ministry and the Minister either after seeing the films himself or after taking the advice of some of the experts We are now institutionalising it We are going to have a panel of about 12 learned people who know about films and about law, out of these 12 we shall choose a panel of two or three every time an appeal comes, and the Minister will follow the advice of this panel in disposing of the appeal I think this is better institutionally than any discretionary powers given even to the Minister

MR CHAIRMAN. I shall now put amendment No. 16 to vote.

[Mr. Chairman]

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is. "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(amendment of section 3)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move.

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

for "five other whole-time members and six honorary members"'

substitute—

'"five honorary members".' (3)

Page 2, lines 22 to 24,—

for "and the other whole-time members shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Government and the honorary members"'

substitute—

'"and the other members including honorary members"'(4)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 14 and 15,—

omit "and six honorary members" (7).

Page 2,—

omit lines 16 to 19 (8).

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

for lines 13 to 15, *substitute*—

"(1) for the words 'not more than nine other members appointed by the Central Government', the words 'five other whole-time members and 12 honorary members appointed by the Central Government to look after the performance of the regional Committees in five regions, namely, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Gujarat where five regional committees shall be constituted' shall be substituted;" (17).

Page 2, line 18—

for "three" *substitute* "five" (18).

Page 2, line 19,—

after "industry" *insert*—

"as artists, technicians and workers in any of the five regional centres, namely, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Gujarat." (19).

श्री रामरतन शर्मा: सभापति जी, मैंने अपनी अमेण्डमेंट्स में यह चाहा है कि क्लाज 3 में 5 दूसरे होल-टाइम मेम्बरों तथा 6 आनरेरी मेम्बरों के स्थान पर केवल 5 आनरेरी मेम्बर्ज) कर दिया जाय। अभी मन्त्री महोदय जवाब देते वक्त कह रहे थे कि यह बहुत थोड़ी रकम की बात है मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूं कि इस मामले में ज्यादा आर्थिक बोझ न लादा जाय। मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि इन की तनख्वाहों पर खर्चा न बढ़ा कर सरकार इण्डस्ट्री में लगे हुए उन लोगों के लिये जो काम करते हुए डिसएबिलड हो जाते हैं, या जो बाद में रन-डाउन हो जाते हैं जिन को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं होता, उन की सहायता के लिये आप कोई फण्ड बनाते समुचित प्रदर्शन के लिए भवन बनाने के लिये धनराशि की व्यवस्था करने, इस इण्डस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित उद्योगों को खोलने की व्यवस्था करते। मेरे दोनों अमेण्डमेंट बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं और मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार इन्हें स्वीकार करे।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, क्लाज 3 में कहा गया है--

which shall consist of the Chairman and not more than 9 members. What is the amendment? You want that there should be 5 members and 6 more honorary members. That means 11 members—it is compulsory.

पहले यह व्यवस्था थी कि उन को 4 हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलेगी, लेकिन अब इन 11 मेम्बरों को 3 हजार रुपये तनख्वाह मिलेगी,

The Chairman will get at least Rs. 4,000 per month.

इस के पीछे आप का उद्देश्य क्या है ? आनरेरी --मेम्बर्ज के लिये कहा है—

You have said that there should 6 honorary members. What should be the qualifications? Nothing has been said that these will be the qualifications of honorary members. What is the purpose behind it? I have not understood it. What is the report of your Committee?

"We are firmly of the view that the present system of entrusting the preview of films to a panel of honorary examinees consisting of persons who have little sense of responsibility and who have been appointed in the exercise of Government's patronage should be completely done away with".

This is the suggestion of your Committee. Now I have not understood why you want to have 11 members. There were only 9 members and that was to be the limit.

Now you want that there should be 11 members. That is the mandatory provision. One Chairman and 11 members. That means 12 members. That means a heavy expenditure.

एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है दूसरी तरफ बल्की-वाडीज बना रहे हैं— आप की इच्छा क्या है ।

For the words 'not more than 9 other members' you have substituted 'five other wholetime members and six honorary members'. It means 11.

इन पांच मैम्बर्स की पे का क्या होगा ? खोसला कमेटी ने कहा है—

Each member will not free house accommodation and other things; then Rs. 3,000 per month.

एक तरफ पैसा नहीं है दूसरी तरफ आप ने सात वाडीज बना दी हैं ।

I have not understood this. The Examining Committee, Revision Commitee, then Board, then Appellate Tribunal and then Government.

उस के बाद गवर्नमेंट के पास जायेगा एक फिल्म को पास कराने के लिए 6 जगह जाना पड़ेगा--यह क्या बिल आप ने बनाया है । ठीक है आप मुझे कह देते कि मैं फ्रैंस न करूं मुझे बैठ जाना पड़ेगा---लेकिन आप कर क्या रहे हैं —

If I make a film first it will go to the examining committee; then it will go to the revision committee; then it will go to the board. Afterwards it will go to the appellate tribunal. Then it will go to the Government. You must not use your powers and that Government is the best which governs the least. Then seven assessors will be there. One examination committee and then a revision committee and then the board.

कोई पीरियड मुकर्रिर नहीं किया गया है, कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है । —

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of information. At every stage what is the amount of contribution that is required?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: It says here: where any film ..the Government can call for the record. There is revision power with the Government. It says here: the present censor board is not an independent body; its decisions are liable to be set aside by any order of the Government. Therefore it is condemened .. यह सब क्या है —

कितने आदमियों को इस नाम पर लगाना चाहते हैं। इंडस्ट्री का इस तरह की व्यवस्था में बहुत दिमाग होगा। आप के बोर्ड के पास इस तरह से कोई पावर नहीं है। अगर बोर्ड बनाना है तो उसे पूरी पावर दीजिए।

It says here' the assumption that mistakes will be rectified by a higher authority arouses almost universal condemnation

आप के बोर्ड के पास कोई पावर नहीं है। एक फिल्म को पास कराने के लिए उसको पांच कमेटियों के सामने जाना पड़ेगा इस के पीछे लाजिक क्या है ? आप इतना बड़ा बोर्ड क्यों बनाना चाहते हैं इतना भारी भरकम खर्चा रखने का क्या फायदा है। आजकल आनरेरी मेम्बर कौन नाम देते हैं ?

I have not understood the logic behind. What are your arguments? Then, there is no limit as to how much time a committee will take.

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर फिर गौर कीजिए। एग्जामिनिंग कमेटी में कितना टाइम लगेगा, रिवीजन कमेटी में कितना टाइम लगेगा, हर कमेटी कितना टाइम लेगी।

17 hrs.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I agree with Mr. Daga that there should not be so many committees, but I disagree with him regarding the number of honorary members. I have proposed in my amendment that there should be five other whole-time members and 12 honorary members appointed by the Central Government to look after the performance of the regional committees in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Gujarat, where five regional committees shall be constituted I have given my amendment from the practical point of view so that the cause of the cine industry might be served better.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Daga has not fully read the whole thing. Uptill now we had a wholetime Chairman and a board of honorary members. Then we have the examining and revising committees. At present these committees comprise of panels of honorary members, drawn from various sections of the society. Naturally the responsibility they owe to the board is limited We call upon them to sacrifice a part of their time to come and see a film The result is, the composition of the committees varies from film to film and there is no uniformity in the application of policy That is why sometimes a film is rejected and another more licentious film gets through. How we are changing it We are going to have a Chairman and 5 wholetime members. We are making it compulsory that every film must be seen at least by one wholetime member, who will be primarily responsible to enforce uniformity of the policy Then we have 7 assessors drawn from various language areas. Every film will be seen by one wholetime member and 2 assessors. If there is difference of opinion between the wholetime member and the assessors, it will be referred to the revising committee where at least two wholetime members will sit. Our basic approach is that responsibility should be fixed.

The composition of the Board will be Chairman, five wholetime members, 3 more from the industry and 3 more drawn from educationists and people with cultural sensitivity. This Board will lay down the policy. The real work will be done by the wholetime members.

Coming to the volume of work, on an average, the board examines 450 films a year, i.e. 40 to 50 films a month, i.e. 2 to 3 films a day. It is not very light work. As a matter of fact, one of the suggestions made to the Khosla Committee was that there should be 20 wholetime members because they thought the load was so much. In order to save money we have thought of only six for the time being I hope they can cope with the load

So far as the methods and procedures which should be followed are concerned, kindly keep one thing in mind The procedures are laid down in detail in the rules and directives. My attention has been drawn to the total load India makes about 450 feature films. It also makes 1,000 short films India will be importing approximately 200 foreign films, which we had stopped for some time. So, the total load of films to be seen is about 1,500 to 2,000 films a year. This is the dimension of the problem. I hope my friend will appreciate this basic issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Importation of American films is another scandal.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have a great deal of weakness for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. But he looks too heavy when he sits and talks. If he stands and talks, it will be good for his health and I can reply better.

Shri Hazra has also raised more or less the same point why we should not stick to the honorary people. I have said just now that our experiment has not succeeded and the entire spirit of the Khosla Committee Report is that this experiment of totally depending on honorary people is not successful.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You have prescribed the qualifications of the three members from the film industry. What about the others?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : ओरिजिनल बिल में जो है उसको हम चेंज नहीं कर रहे हैं । उसको आप पढ़िए । आपके तसल्ली के लिए मैं फिर कह देता हूं और अगर क्लेरिफाई कर देता हूं कि जो बाकी तीन लिए जाएंगे वे वहीं लिए जाएंगे जो एमीनेंट मैन आफ लेटर्ज, कल्चर एंड एजुकेशन हों ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the amendments to clause 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 17, 18 and 19 were put and negatived.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Sir, the amendment of Shri Daga should be put separately.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): He is not pressing it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. Shri Daga has waxed eloquent when he moved his amendment. Then the hon. Minister gave him a dressing down and he also announced that Shri Daga is not pressing his amendment Don't you call it intimidation? Is it something that should be done on the floor of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must apply your mind to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga never pressed for his amendment and his amendment was negatived. It has already been voted and negatived. The mover of the amendment did not want to press it separately. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister took a quick step, went

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

to him and came back saying that he is not pressing the amendment.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This happened under your very nose, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you pressing for your amendment?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I am not pressing.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: According to rules, he cannot withdraw his amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a clear rule that once an amendment is moved, it cannot be withdrawn. Even if there is a single dissenting voice, he cannot withdrawn it. It has to be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no question of withdrawing it now. Already, with the sense of the House, all the amendments were put together and negatived.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We called for a Division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No amendment was put to vote separately. With the sense of the House, all the amendments were put to vote together and lost. If Mr. Daga had said that he wanted his amendment to be put to vote separately, it could have been put separately. He does not want to press his amendment.

All the amendments were put to vote together and negatived. So, all the amendments to clause 3 are lost.

Now, the question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill" Let the Lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies are now cleared. The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4—(*Insertion of new section* 3 *A and* 3*B.*)

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 41 and 42,—

for "as many regional officers"

substitute—

"not more than three regional officers" (5).

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 33,—

for "seven" *substitute* "three" (9).

Page 2, line 39,—

omit "shall not be entitled to any salary, but" (10).

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 31,—

after "fit" *insert*—

"fifty per cent. of whom shall be representatives of the organised bodies of artists, technicians, employees of cultural institutions," (20).

Page 2, lines 41 and 42,—

for "(4) At each regional centre, there shall be as many regional officers"

substitute—

"(4) At each regional Centre, there shall be two paid members (wholetime) of the Board, who have got profound knowledge in literature, history, culture and customs of the region concerned and not less than two regional officers who shall constitute regional Committees together with the honorary members". (21)

Page 3,—

Omit lines 13 to 20 (22)

श्री राम रतन शर्मा समापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, इस मे सरकार पर बहुत धन से सेमरी खर्चा पड़ेगा। अभी माननीय सदस्य, श्री डागा, मेरी बात का समर्थन कर रहे थे। पता नही, उन्होने अपनी एमेंडमेंट को क्या वापिस ले लिया। मैं अपना एमेंडमेंट को प्रैस करता हू और मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हू कि वह इस को स्वीकार करे।

SHRI M C. DAGA Here a new section 3A is being inserted Here it is said

'For the purpose of enabling the Board to efficiently discharge its functions the Central Government may appoint

Who should make the appointment? Should the Central Government make the appointment or should the Board make the appointment? The functions are to be discharged by the Board but the appointments are made by the Central Government Why is it so? After all it is the Board which has to discharge its functions and you say that the Board shall efficiently discharge its functions and examine the films in different languages under this Act and for that the Central Government may appoint as many assessors as it thinks fit' After all, the Board is meant to discharge the duties So, it is the Board which should appoint the assessors Then, why 'as many assessors as it thinks fit' Three should be enough If you make it 7 what will be the expenditure?

Then, you come to sub-clause (2) which says:

"The assessors shall not be entitled to any salary, but shall receive such fees or allowances as may be prescribed.".

When you have said, 'The assessors shall receive such fees or allowances as may be prescribed', where is the necessity for the words 'The assessors shall not be entitled to any salary' What is the purpose of these words You have the Bill with you kindly look into it and see how the Bill is brought before the Parliament

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) I have already moved my amendment No 20 which says

after 'fit' *insert*—

after 'fit' *insert*—

", fifty per cent of whom shall be representatives of the organized bodies of artists technicians, employees of cultural institutions"

I think the idea of my amendment is clear and I do not want to make a lengthy speech

My next amendment No 21 wants

"At each regional centre, there shall be two paid members (wholetime) of the Board who have got profound knowledge in literature history culture and customs of the region concerned and not less than two regional officers who shall constitute the regional Committees together with the honorary Members"

The idea is clear

My third amendment No 22 is Page 3 omit lines 13 to 20

These are my amendments I want a categorical answer from the Minister and I hope he will enlighten me in this respect

SHRI I K GUJRAL. So far as my friend, Shri Harra's amendments are concerned, they are more or less repetitive As I have already explained, the scheme of the Bill is to try to introduce the element of whole-time members because on the basis of the Khosla Committee recommendations

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

we have come to definite conclusions that it is not possible for us to function as it is, on the basis of honorary members only. That is why all the amendments. But what Mr. Hazra's amendment suggests will defeat the scheme itself. Therefre, I regret I cannot accept it.

Shri R. R. Sharma's amendment also is similar to the one of Shri Hazra. We have experimented over a number of years on the basis of honorary members and we have not succeeded. That is why we have set up the Khosla Committee on the basis of whose recommendations we are amending this law. We want to introduce an element of whole-time members. My friend Mr. Daga was very much worried about one thing: Why this legal quibble as to whether assessors should be paid or not paid? It is made clear that assessors are not going to be whole-time members; assessors are going to be there whenever they are called to assess a film; they will get allowance. That is the main spirit behind the Bill.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: He is confused with the word 'salary' and 'allowances'.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Daga has a legal mind.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: You have given the provision that the assessors will be appointed by the Board. They will not get salary. Why do you put the words, receive such fees and allowances as may be prescribed? What is the necessity for this? You say already, fees and allowances, as prescribed in the rules.

SHRI I. K GUJRAL: I have already said about this. This is merely legal quibble.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Amendment No. 5 of Shri Sharma to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendments Nos. 9 and 10 by Shri Daga to the vote.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wanted to withdraw.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I want leave to withdraw.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I will put the amendments to vote.

Amendments No. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20, 21 and 22 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the amendments are negatived.

The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next item on the Agenda-half-an hour Discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

CRITERIA FOR ALLOTMENT AND QUANTITY OF FOODGRAINS ALLOTTED TO STATES DURING JANUARY TO JUNE 1974

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we may take up half-an-hour discussion, Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

[DR. HENRY AUSTAIN in the Chair].

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, यह आधे घंटे की चर्चा में अपने 22 जुलाई को पूछे गए प्रश्न सं० 9 के संबंध में उत्पन्न सवालों पर उठा रहा हूं।

सभापति जी, 26-27 वर्षों की आजादी के बावजूद हमारा देश आज भी भीषण अन्न संकट में फंसा हुआ है। सम्पूर्ण देश की 55 से 56 करोड़ जनता भीषण महंगाई, अभाव और मूल्यों में वृद्धि से तंग और तबाह हो रही है। हमने उम्मीद की थी कि आजादी के बाद के सालों में हमारा देश अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायगा, लेकिन यह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई, जिस की सारी जवाबदेही यहां की सरकार के ऊपर है। आज हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि आज इस राज्य में भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं तो कल उस राज्य में मर रहे हैं। आज सबेरे ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करते समय आसाम में भुखमरी में मृत्यु की बात उठाई गई थी, मध्य प्रदेश में भूख से मौतें हुई हैं, सूबा बिहार में तो अकसर लोग भूख मरते रहते हैं कभी राजस्थान कभी उड़ीसा की बात आती है—कहने का मतलब यह है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में भुखमरी की स्थिति कायम है और सरकार अपनी किसान विरोधी नीति की वजह से गल्ला, चोरों मुनाफाखोरों की मदद करने की वजह से, गल्ले की समस्या का समाधान नहीं निकाल पा रही है, कीमतों को बांधने में नाकामयाब रही है और जनता तक अनाज पर्याप्त मात्रा में पहुंचाने में असफल रही है।

सभापति जी, राज्यों को सरकारी खजाने से जो गल्ला दिया जाता है उस का सिद्धांत या मापदण्ड सही नहीं है, मनमाने तरीके से गल्ले का बटवारा सरकार करती है। इस में राजनीति भी खेली जाती है। जिस को चाहा उसे दे दिया। वास्तव में कमी के राज्यों को आवश्यकता के मुताबिक या इन के जारी आंवटन के मुताबिक गल्ला नहीं दिया जाता इस का प्रमाण—हमारे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो आंकड़े पेश किए गए हैं—उन से स्पष्ट है। इन्होंने उन राज्यों को भी आवंटन किया, जहां जरूरत के मुताबिक गल्ला पैदा होता है या उस से ज्यादा पैदा होता है या उन राज्यों को दिया गया जहां गल्ले की कमी है या पूरा पैदा नहीं होता है। कमी वाले राज्यों के साथ इन्होंने सौतेला व्यवहार किया है, पूरा गल्ला नहीं दिया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप ने बिल्कुल नहीं दिया, लेकिन जो मात्रा आप आवंटित करते हैं उस को देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस वक्तव्य में 30 राज्यों की गिनती की गई है, जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राज्य शामिल हैं। पंजाब भी शामिल है, हरियाणा भी शामिल है, जहां गल्ले की उपज अधिक होती है। इस में बिहार, गुजरात, उड़ीसा, आसाम, राजस्थान, केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल जहां कम गल्ला पैदा होता है—ऐसे राज्यों के नाम भी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप को गल्ला आवंटित करने की नीति क्या है तथा आपको उसे ठीक तरह से निर्धारित करना चाहिए और उस पर अमल करना चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं—आप ने बिहार को जनवरी से जून तक 210 हजार टन गल्ला देने का तय किया था लेकिन आप ने दिया 179 हजार टन। ऐसे और भी कई राज्य हैं जिन्हें निर्धारित कुछ दिया लेकिन किसी को अधिक दे दिया और किसी को कम दिया। इसी अर्थ में मैंने कहा है कि आप के सिद्धांत या मापदण्ड मनमौजी हैं, अपनी मर्जी की बात है, जो सरकार के दिल में आया, मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में आया, वैसा आवंटन कर दिया। मैं चाहूंगा कि आवंटन के सिद्धांत को निरूपित कीजिए और उस के अनुसार ही दीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि हमारे स्टाक में जितना गल्ला होता है और जहां कमी होती है उस को देख कर तथा कुछ अन्य बातों को देख कर हम गल्ला आवंटित करते हैं। वे अन्य बातें क्या हैं— कृपा करके बतलाइये ?

मेरे प्रश्न के तीसरे हिस्से में मैंने बिहार के बारे में पूछा था—बिहार की स्थिति बहुत संकटमय है । आप जानते हैं वहां जनता में असन्तोष है, लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर खड़े हैं, उन को पर्याप्त गल्ला नहीं दिया जाता, यह डेफिसिट राज्य है, जरूरत से कम गल्ला पैदा करता है । इस लिये लोगों को गल्ला नहीं मिल रहा है—न आप की राशनिंग की दुकानों में मिलता है और न बाजार में मिलता है । लोग बहुत परेशान हैं—पटना शहर में ही 60 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं खाते, या तो उन के अन्दर खरीदने की शक्ति नहीं है या उन को मिल नहीं पा रहा है—इस लिये उन को कठिनाई है । चावल चार रुपया किलो बिक रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय 1971 की मर्दम-शुमारी के मुताबिक बिहार की जनसंख्या 5 63 53 369 थी, 1 अप्रैल, 1974 को यह जनसंख्या 6,01.55 117 हो गई । इन तमाम लोगों के खाने के लिये गल्ले की आवश्यकता है—93,36 700 मीट्रिक टन । इस के अलावा बीज के लिये, कुछ जानवरों का भी हमारे यहां गल्ला खिलाते हैं, उस के लिये 9,33 670 मीट्रिक टन की जरूरत है दोनों को मिला कर 1 02 70,370 मीट्रिक टन गल्ले की जरूरत है । बिहार पैदा करता है—1973-74 में बिहार में 85 69,000 मीट्रिक टन पैदा हुआ, अब गैप रह जाता है 17 लाख मीट्रिक टन का । जाहिर है ऐसी परिस्थिति में वहां भुखमरी की समस्या उत्पन्न होगी, इस 17 लाख टन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये आप देते हैं—केवल 35 हजार टन । आप ने 40 हजार टन देने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन मोटा-मोटी 35 हजार टन जनवरी से जून तक दिया । 5 हजार टन बाजार देने की बात थी लेकिन आप ने बाजार तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं दिया । जाहिर है इस से उन की दिक्कत बढ़ेगी ।

इस के अलावा सरकार ने 50 हजार टन गल्ला खरीदने के लिये व्यापारियों को परमिट दिये, 50 हजार टन राज्य सरकार स्वयं हरियाणा और पंजाब से लाना चाहती है, लेकिन 6500 टन ही खरीदा गया । नेपाल से 10 हजार टन चावल लायेंगे, पहले नेपाल से 1 लाख टन चावल खरीदते थे लेकिन अब गुजरात या दूसरे राज्य नेपाल को अधिक दाम देकर खरीदते हैं जिस से सारा चावल उधर चला जाता है, इस लिये अब बिहार को नेपाल से केवल 10 हजार टन की ही आशा है । इस तरह से कुल मिला कर बिहार को 7 लाख 40 हजार टन गल्ले की प्राप्ति होगी, यदि 17 लाख टन की कमी में इस को काट दिया जाय तो भी 10 लाख टन की कमी बिहार में रह जाती है । ऐसी हालत में वायदा कर के भी यदि आप नहीं देंगे तो वहां क्या स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं । बिहार के लिये अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्टूबर के महीने ज्यादा संकट के महीने होंगे । हर महीने 1 लाख टन गल्ला अगर आप नहीं देंगे तो उसे संकट से बचा नहीं सकेंगे और जो लोग इस संकट से फायदा उठा कर देश में फासिस्टवाद की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये आसानी होगी इस लिये इन तीन महीनों में ज्यादा दीजिये । इसके अलावा 10 लाख टन की आपूर्ति आपको अपने स्टाक से करनी चाहिये क्योंकि आप को औद्योगिक मजदूरों को भी देना पड़ता है । इसके अलावा बिहार में बाढ़ आती है, सूखा पड़ता रहता है । उसके लिए कम से कम पचास हजार टन अतिरिक्त गल्ले की जरूरत है । अगर तमाम बातों पर विचार किया जाए तो दस लाख टन की तो कमी है ही जिस की पूर्ति होनी चाहिये ।

आपने सभी राज्य सरकारों को आदेश दिया है कि वे गल्ला चोरों पर हमला करें, छिपे गल्ले को वहां से निकालें । इस आदेश का कहां तक पालन हो रहा है ? बिहार की

बात मैं जानता हूं। मिनिस्टर लोग जो पकड़े जाते हैं उनको छुड़वा देते हैं और हजार मन गल्ला जो निकला है उसको भी छोड़ दिया जाता है। और जगह भी इस तरह की बात होती होगी। अगर ऐसा हुआ तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

बिहार की आज की राजनीतिक स्थिति को आप देखें। वहां संकट की स्थिति है। वहां जो गल्ले की आज कमी है उसको आप देखें। मुनाफाखोरों पर, गल्ला चोरों पर आप तेजी से हमलें करने के लिए, उन से छिपे गल्ले तथा दूसरे सामान को निकालने के लिए आदेश दें, कड़ाई के साथ इन आदेशों का पालन हो और जो पकड़े जाएं उनके ऊपर कड़ाई बरतें। यह होता नहीं है, इस वास्ते इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

रेल मंत्री ने कहा है कि रेल मजदूरों को सस्ती गल्ले की दूकानों से गल्ला दिलाने की वह व्यवस्था करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी उनके साथ क्या कोई बातचीत हुई है और अगर हुई है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है। जिन सवालों को मैं पूछना चाहता हूं उनको मैं पढ़ देता हूं:

मैं पूछ चुका हूं कि सरकार ने खाद्यान्न के आवंटन का कौन सा सिद्धान्त, कौन सा मानदण्ड तय किया है? देश में खाद्य अन्न की कुल उपज कितनी है तथा आवश्यकता कितनी है और कितनी कमी खाद्यान्नों की रह जाती है? क्या आपने खाद्यान्नों के अभाव को देखते हुए खाद्यान्नों के आयात का निर्णय कर लिया है, यदि हां तो कितने खाद्यान्नों का तथा किन-किन देशों से और कितना अन्न आप इस पर खर्च करने जा रहे हैं? खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सा कार्यक्रम निर्धारित किया है तथा उसकी कार्यान्विति की क्या स्थिति है? बिहार सरकार ने खाद्यान्न की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या आपके पास कोई ज्ञापन या मैमोरेंडम भेजा है यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार की उसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? राज्य सरकारों को छिपे गल्ले तथा अन्य आवश्यक सामग्री को निकाल बाहर करने के लिए छापे मारने के क्या आपने आदेश दिए हैं। यदि हां तो विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्रवाई का ब्यौरा क्या है? क्या रेल मजदूरों को अनाज सप्लाई करने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है यदि हां तो कौन सी और यदि नहीं तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपकी रेल मन्त्री या रेल मन्त्रालय से कोई बात हुई है, यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

मैं चाहता हूं कि इन तमाम बातों में आप सदन को विश्वास में लें और बताएं कि कैसे आप सचमुच में जनता को भुखमरी, अभाव तथा इस तरह की दूसरी तकलीफों से बचाना चाहते हैं? हमें ठोस प्रमाण मिलना चाहिए, केवल बातें करके अपने आप कर्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं समझ लें। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे सूबे में अगले तीन महीने में अगर एक लाख टन प्रति महीने के हिसाब से अनाज का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया तो हजारों लोग भूखे मर जाएंगे और आप बयान देते रहेंगे कि कोई नहीं मरा, और लोग मरते रहेंगे। इस वास्ते मैं आप से स्पष्ट उत्तर चाहता हूं। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि मुनाफाखोरों और गल्ला चोरों के सामने आप

घुटने टेकने की नीति का परित्याग करें। साथ ही खाद्यान्न तथा दूसरी आवश्यक सामग्रियों को राज्य व्यापार के जरिये उपलब्ध करा करके आप पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन मशीनरी के जरिये बटवारे का इंतजाम करें ताकि लोग मरें नहीं और पर्याप्त मात्रा में राशन की दुकानों में गल्ला मिल सके।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The hon. Minister has given certain data in reply, and I find that the biggest recipients of food are his home State of Maharashtra, which has got 25 per cent of the total allotment in the country, and then the little State of Delhi from which my hon. friend Shri H. K. L. Bhagat hails. One is very near the seat of bureaucratic power, namely the Government of India, and the other is very near the other seat of political power, namely Mr. Shinde. I would recall that the other day, I had rightly remarked that Shri Ramavatar Shastri should be properly briefed. The other day, when we had raised this question, the hon. Minister did not find time to reply to our question; I would not say that he did not have the courtesy to reply. Even the proceedings have not recorded what we had heard. After all, we take this as an opportunity to urge certain local issues.

I am referring to the summary of the proceedings that is given.

Reverting to the point which has been put forth by the Minister that the allotments are made keeping in view the availability of foodgrains in the central pool and the requirements of the deficit States and other relevant factors, what are the objective considerations? Is it on the basis of quantification of a particular problem or of assessing the need? 'Availability' may mean something. You cannot distribute more than what we have. Then there is reference to 'other relevant factors' in part (a) of the statement. This virtually says nothing. It is vague and it says less than what it conceals.

I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister how the deficit in a particular State is assessed. Do you assess it on the basis of the prices ruling in a particular State? In the State of Tamil Nadu, rice is selling at Rs. 1.50 and in Karnataka it is selling at Rs. 2.50. Is the deficit calculated on the basis of the prices ruling in a particular State of a particular staple dietary commodity? Otherwise, this is going to be an absolutely unfair distribution.

The only other point I would like to urge is this. In September 1973, when there were food riots in our State, it was the MPs who were gheroed. We were the ones who had to face the mob. We know we had absolutely no control over the distribution which is done by the State Government. Since we vote the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Centre, can we know how these people control the distribution below the State level, because in many of the States whereever there is a defective distribution machinery, the amount of grains coming from the Central pool or whichever pool or local procurement tends to go those influential urban prosperous sections, and the weaker sections of the society, particularly in the rural areas are invariably left to the wolves? I have to say with regret that with regard to distribution in the villages much below the level of the district and other points, the performance of Krishi Bhavan has been absolutely lamentable. Since the people are directly holding us responsible, will the hon. Minister tell us how he is going to control the distribution at the village, the last outpost with regard to foodgrains?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I shall confine myself to only two questions or two parts of the question. The hon. Minister is aware that in UP, specially the eastern districts of UP, there are certain districts where people really face starvation in spite of the fact that the Chief Minister took a bold and firm stand—I must congra-

tulate him on it—and he was able to unearth some hoarded grain. He might lose his job, but that is a different matter. But the question is, what was the requirement of the UP Government especially for these deficit areas? What did they demand and what total quantity of foodgrains was given by the Central Government in 1973 and till now in 1974? Is he also aware that the Chief Minister made a promise to nearly 50,000 employees who were manufacturing biscuits? In UP in the small scale industrial sector there are units manufacturing biscuits which are almost facing closure because of non-availability of maida which has not been supplied by the UP Government on the ground that they demanded 10,000 metric tonnes as extra quota from the Central Government meant but the Centre has not been kind to them and it has not been given to them I am told that a delegation which came from Kanpur and other places in UP met the hon. Minister Shri Shinde. He was kind and courteous to them. But perhaps again he shifted the ball to the court of the Chief Minister. These people 50,000 people with their family members come to more than 5 to 6 lakhs of people—who depend on biscuit manufacture for their living are facing starvation. Those persons are facing starvation. I should like to know from the hon. Minister what promise was given to the state Chief Minister or Food Minister regarding the supply of foodgrains and whether that promise had been fulfilled and if not, when it is likely to be fulfilled.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय यह मूल प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर था। मुझे आशा थी कि सरकार की ओर से इसका जवाब उसी गम्भीरता से दिया जायेगा लेकिन जवाब पढ़ कर निराशा होती है। मूल प्रश्न में बहुत से मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं किन्तु आवश्यक मुद्दों को छिपा लिया गया है उन पर प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है और उनका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है।

उदाहरण के लिए :

"availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, requirements of deficit States and other relevant factors."

What are those relevant factors? इसका कोई वर्णन नहीं है। इसी तरह से इस बात का भी कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया है कि क्या बिहार सरकार ने कुछ मांग की थी।

सरकार स्वीकार करती है कि बिहार की खाद्य स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है और कहती है कि इस बारे में हर आवश्यक कदम उठाया जायेगा। वे कदम क्या हैं इसका भी वर्णन होना चाहिए था।

अगर इन सब बातों का सम्यक रूप से जवाब दिया जाता तो शायद इस हाफ़-आवर डिसकशन की आवश्यकता न होती। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेट्स को और खास तौर से डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को किस आधार पर आवंटन किया जाता है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आवंटन के समय आबादी का भी विचार किया जाता है। मुझे प्रतीत होता है कि आबादी का विचार नहीं किया जाता है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा होता तो बिहार को और विशेष कर उत्तर बिहार की यह दुर्दशा न होती। उत्तर बिहार उस राज्य का बहुत घिकला पापुलेटिड पार्ट है। वहां अन्न के लिए हाहाकार मचा हुआ है और बड़ी दयनीय स्थिति है।

जो भी अन्न उपलब्ध है वह शहरी क्षेत्रों में ही दिया जाता है। अगर वह देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी दिया जाये तो बहुत अच्छा हो। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

जो फ़िगर्ज हम लोगों को मिले हैं, उनमें हम देखते हैं कि आबंटन और आपूर्ति में फ़र्क है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि उसका क्या कारण है।

आज अन्न का अभाव है और हम अन्न देकर ही जनता की भूख को मिटा सकते हैं। हम बातों से उसकी भूख को नहीं मिटा सकते है। अगर हम अन्न पैदा नही करेंगे तो हम जनता की भूख को मिटाने में पूर्णतया सक्षम नही हो सकेंगे। इस लिए आवश्यकता है उत्पादन की। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मै मंत्री महोदय से यह उम्मीद करू कि वह देश मे, और बिहार मे, और बिचार में भी ख़ास तौर से उत्तर बिहार में स्टेट ट्यूबवेल्ज का जाल बिछाने का प्रयास करेंगे। जिससे सिचाई की सुविधा हो और लोग पर्याप्त अन्न उपजा सकें?

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया). सभापति महोदय मैं कोई भाषण न दे कर केवल यही कहूंगा कि शास्त्री जी ने बिहार का प्रश्न उठा कर बिहार की बडी सेवा की है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार के प्रति उपेक्षा नीति क्यों अपनाई है। बिहार मिनरल्ज के मामले में समूचे देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करता है। फिर भी अन्न के मामले में बिहार की माग को पूरा नही किया जाता है।

क्या यह सत्य है कि बिहार सरकार सरकारी तौर पर अन्न की ख़रीद मे बिलकुल असफल रही है और केन्द्र ने उसे अन्न की ख़रीद बढाने के लिए कभी परामर्श या निदश नही दिया है? उत्तर प्रदेश मे सरकारी ख़रीद के मामले में काफी सफलता मिली है।

क्या यह सत्य है कि बिहार मे इन दो तीन महीनों में अन्न का बहुत अभाव रहा है जिसको देखते हुए केन्द्र यह विचार करने जा रहा है कि अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्तूबर में बिहार को स्पेशल क्वोटा दिया जाये?

बिहार में उपजाऊ भूमि है और सब सुविधायें हैं। अन्न के मामले में बिहार को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए क्या केन्द्र ने बिहार सरकार के कृषि मंत्री और अन्य मंत्रियों से कोई विचार-विमर्श किया है?

बिहार सरकार ने एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है, जिस में बताया गया है कि उर्वरकों और बिजली की कमी से उत्पादन में गिरावट हुई है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसे कदम उठा रही है, जिस से बिजली और उर्वरको की आपूर्ति के सिलसिले मे बिहार को सहायता दी जा सके?

आकडों से प्रकट होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले तीन चार सालो मे बिहार को कम अन्न दिया है। 1970 मे 10 लाख टन, 1971 में 8 लाख टन, 1972 मे 9 लाख टन और 1973 में 4 लाख टन अनाज बिहार को दिया गया है। हर साल अनाज की मात्रा में कमी होती जा रही है। क्या वजह है कि बिहार को प्रति-वर्ष अनाज की सप्लाई कम हो रही है जब कि बिहार मे अभाव ज्यो का त्यो बना हुआ है?

बिहार मे कई बहुत बडी सिचाई योजनायें पूरी नही हो रही हैं। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे मे बिहार सरकार से विचार-विमर्श करेगी ताकि केन्द्र की सहायता से इन योजनाओं को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित किया जाये और बिहार की उपज मे बढोत्तरी हो सके?

जैसा कि श्री मिश्र ने कहा है क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार मे अधिक ट्यूबवैल लगाने जा रही है जिस से अन्न की उपज बढ़ाई जा सके?

बिहार में अन्नोत्पादन के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि भूमि सुधार कानून लागू हों। लेकिन उन्हें लागू नही किया जा रहा है। इस लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में

बिहार सरकार से कोई विचार-विमर्श करने जा रही है ताकि वहां भूमि सुधार लागू किये जाय बड़े जमींदारों की जमीन ले कर छोटे किसानों में बांटी जाये जिससे खेती में तरक्की हो हो सके ?

18 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) Sir, I am thankful to Shastriji for bringing up this discussion because sometimes lack of communication or misunderstanding can create a problem. In the case of Bihar, there seems to be a considerable amount of misunderstanding among members regarding central help to that State At the outset, I would like to submit that it will be our endeavour and continuous effort to give the maximum assistance to Bihar in regard to the management of its food economy. But in the present political situation in Bihar, some interested parties are trying to exaggerate and add to the difficulties of the management of its food economy at the moment. Perhaps I will not be misunderstood if I say that the food shortage in Bihar is not to acute as is being mentioned, not by hon. member here but by somebody else outside, who are interested in political agitations.

For instance, Shri Shastri made the point that the deficit of Bihar is about 10 lakh tonnes a year. That is to say, if one lakh tonnes of foodgrains are supplied every month, according to him the deficit can be made up. I may say that the actual inflow of foodgrains to Bihar is very close to one lakh tonnes; it is about 75,000 to 80,000 tonnes. When the new wheat policy was adopted, we had to reduce the allocation to all other State Governments because there would naturally be some inflow on trade account in all the deficit States. But we did not reduce the allocation to Bihar. In fact, in the month of August we have increased the allotment to Bihar from 40,000 to 45,000 tonnes. The information which I am giving is the most up to date and the figures which the hon. Members may have will be a little out of date. In addition to that, wheat permits have been issued for 84,000 tonnes to be taken to Bihar and actually 47,000 tonnes have been put on rail. So, by and large, 25,000 to 30,000 tonnes a month would be moved to Bihar on trading account for meeting the requirements of flour mills and other industry. In addition to this, there is no ban on the movement of coarse grains and so quite a large quantity of maize and other things are moving on trade account. So, 70,000 to 80,000 tonnes per month, including Government allotment from the Central pool, are moving to Bihar. Therefore, it should not be very difficult for Bihar to tide over the situation.

I remember that when the United Front Government in Bihar had some political differences with us, they were pressing for the allotment of 4 lakh tonnes a month. Ultimately, the Government of India judiciously came to the conclusion that 1,80,000 tonnes should be enough to meet the requirements, though it was a very difficult situation. Actually, an allotment of that level did help them to meet the situation in 1966-67.

I really feel very sorry for Bihar because ultimately the problem of foodgrains of any State can be solved only by attending to the problems of production and by identifying the factors which are coming in the way of production. North Bihar is very fertile in soil in the whole subcontinent but the yield per acre in North Bihar is the lowest. So, we have to look into the problem. Hon. Members should appreciate that despite difficulties the production of Bihar is coming up. The production in 1970-71 was 78 lakhs which rose to 90 lakh tonnes in 1971-72 and 93 lakh tonnes in 1972-73. The current year's production is quite higher compared to the production

1970-71. So, with the sizable allotment from the Central pool, it should be possible for Bihar to meet the requirements of the situation. I can assure hon. Members that we are constantly in touch with the State Government, we are continuously having dialogue with them and continuously reviewing their position. We shall extend all necessary help to the Bihar Government to tide over the lean months, to which the hon. Member made a reference.

There is some misunderstanding and there is an impression that some arbitrary allotments are made by the Government of India. We do not make any arbitrary allotments. There are some very heavy deficit pockets in India like Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Gujarat and then comes Bihar. Delhi is of course in a different category because it is not a producing area; it is an urban area. These are the five problem States from the point of view of food economy. Almost 80 per cent of our food allotment goes to these five States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, West Bengal and Bihar, depending on their difficulties. For instance, almost 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were given to Bihar in 1967. We do take into consideration the level of production in different areas.

Unfortunately, in this country, the level of *per capita* consumption differs from State to State. In 1965, the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee which went into the problems of food management in the country suggested a food budget and working of a number of details. When we went into details in consultation with the Chief Ministers, we found that this exercise was not likely to lead us anywhere. For example, in Haryana, the per head consumption is 220 to 240 Kgs. annually. How can you reduce it? We cannot reduce the per head consumption. If a farmer or a labourer ing 240 Kgs. annually, we cannot reduce his ration. Though rationally, it may appear to be a very sound proposition, in fact, it is a very difficult proposition. In this country, the lowest *per capita* consumption is in Kerala and the highest is in Haryana Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and J. & K. Therefore, it would be very difficult to think of distributing foodgrains on per head basis, or on the basis of equal quantum. It is a very difficult exercise to do due to different climate conditions, different habits of the people different economic conditions of the people in different States. But the Government of India's effort is that through public distribution system, we are trying to reduce the disparity.

I would like to take this opportunity to dispel an impression as if the Government of India is thinking of reducing public distribution system. I would like to assure the hon. Members from Bihar and other States that our intention is to see that public distribution system is not reduced in any way. On the contrary we propose to strengthen it. Of course, we are having various experiments. We learn through experience. But our intention is that the level of public distributron system in the country should not be reduced. My own understanding of the situation is, whether the presebt economic difficulties are there or not, that in this country, the public distributron system of a very high size is a must. Therefore, it will have to be linked with procurement.

What is necessary is to lay equal emphasis on procurement. Unfortunately, what happens is that we go on making demands. With due respect to hon. Members here, there is nothing wrong in that. But at the same, we have to lay equal emphasis on procurement also. Unless we procure and substantial quantities come to central pool, how is it possible to make it available to deficit States? We will have to link production procurement and distribution in a very rational way.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

Just as we look into the production figures of individual States, at the same time, the consumption pattern in different States is also to be looked into. We have also to take the level of central stocks It is on that basis that we try to make allotments.

Today morning, there was a Question on minimum standard of nutrition which did not come up and which was to be replied by Prof Nurul Hasan. According to the medical standard prescribed, the availability of cereals in this country is almost equal to our requirements. But the difficulty is that we do not get adequate amount of vegetables, adequate amount of fats and proteins in the country. The entire consumption is predominently cereal-oriented We consume too much of cereals the problem. I need not dwell on them now.

I would only like to assure the House that the Government of India does go by certain principles. Of course, we have to take certain pragmatic decisions because we have to consider the central stock position. But other issues are taken into consideration on the basis of certain principles. We make allotments on the basis of local production, on the basis of State production. The consumption patterns are also taken into consideration. The population is also taken into consideration. I would like to assure the hon. Member that we will continue to make efforts to help Bihar.

The position of Bihar is being complicated by the present political agitation. We should not try to exaggerate the problem. I have no doubt in my mind that there would not be starvation in Bihar. We shall be able to manage the food economy. The inflow into Bihar of food during the next four months would be much larger as compared to the last few months.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about railwaymen?

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: What about U.P.?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This year U.P. had some difficulties. There was some setback to production and there were some difficulties. But the prospects of kharif crop in U.P, because of very good rainfall, are very good....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have raised specific question about biscuit-manufacturing companies. People have lost their jobs.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We make the allotment to the State Governments and it is entirely left to the discretion of the State Governments how much they will allot to various classes of consumers. For no part of the country have we assumed responsibility for making allocation to particular categories of consumers. That is entirely the responsibility of the State Governments. They can ask for more quota from us. That is a different thing. The point is that it is their responsibility. We do not take the responsibility for *inter se* distribution as between the various categories of consumers.

As far as railway employees are concerned, the understanding was this. If the railwaymen's societies would like to purchase, we would help them in purchasing foodgrains from surplus States so that they are in a position to distribute through their cooperatives.

श्री कमल सिंह मयुकर : अन्न के मामले मे आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिये केरल टाइप पैटर्न पर भूमिसुधार कानून बहुत सी जगहों पर बन चुके हैं। बिहार मे भी यह कानून बन चुका है लेकिन अभी तक लाग नही हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस कानून के लागू होने से उत्पादन बढ़ाने मे सहायता मिलेगी या नही ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not strictly relevant to the question

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Implementation of land reforms is the responsibility of the State Governments

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 30 1974/Sravana 8, 1896 (Saka).

MGIPND—P M.R—1256 LS—JC—3050—29-8-74—978.